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FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1927.

日七十月六

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Happy Valley.

NANKING DEFIES POWERS.

DETERMINED TO USE THE SALT SURPLUS.

HAS "ABOLISHED" THE CHIEF INSPECTORATE.

SOME JAPANESE WOUNDED?

That the Nationalist Government has no intention of abandoning its decision to raise \$60,000,000 in bonds secured on the Salt Surplus of two provinces is clearly indicated in an interview granted by the Nanking Vice-Minister of Finance. He declares that the Chief Inspectorate, having been abolished by Nanking, no longer exists, and also states that however much the Inspectorate or foreign bankers may protest they cannot affect the Nanking Government's action. The bonds are already being issued.

A sensational Chinese report from Tsingtao states that a number of wounded Japanese soldiers have arrived there by train, but it is not known whence they have come. It is also alleged that the Japanese have ordered 3,000 Chinese uniforms.

It transpires that the recent release of Mrs. Borodin and her three companions was unauthorized and that Marshal Chang Tso-lin is angry thereat. The Judge who ordered the release has gone into hiding, and the Marshal has requested the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking to hand over Mrs. Borodin, who is sheltering in the Soviet Embassy.

MRS. BORODIN'S REARREST WANTED.

Shanghai, July 15. Secretary and the Vice-Minister of Mr. Y. M. Chien, the Vice-Deputy of the Diplomatic Corps to the Minister of Finance of the Nan-king Government, interviewed re- have the prisoner handed over to garding the raising of \$60,000,000 the Chinese authorities.—*Nam*

Treasury Bonds, intended to be secured on salt revenues of two provinces under the Nationalist regime, which are already being issued, said that the protests of the Chief Inspectorate of the Salt Gabelle and of foreign bankers were useless, as "the Nanking Government had abolished the Chief Inspectorate, so it is no longer recognised and no longer exists."

Prior to the unification of China's finances, the surplus of the salt revenue was under the control of the Nanking Government, and not the Peking Government. "We are simply using the salt surplus, therefore the foreign bankers have no reason for complaining, since the loans are secured thereon and properly protected. The salt surplus has nothing to do with them. The Inspectorate may continue to talk and protest, but they are powerless to control our actions."—*Reuter*.

JAPANESE WOUNDED?

Reports from Tsingtao.

Shanghai, July 15. According to Tsingtao reports received by the vernacular press, three thousand sets of Chinese uniforms ordered by the Japanese troops are ready and have been delivered to Japanese headquarters. Bills for the same have been paid to the Chinese contractors.

The reports also indicate that thirty Japanese wounded soldiers have been sent back to the Japanese field hospitals in Tsingtao. From where these troops have come is not known.

Seven trains fully loaded with Sun Chuan-fang's troops have arrived at Tsinan from the Kincchow-Tsinan railway line.

These troops were immediately despatched to the Tai'an and Lin-cheng fronts.—*Nam Chung Pao*.

MRS. BORODIN'S RELEASE.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin Angry.

Shanghai, July 15. It is said that the release of Mrs. Borodin and the three Russians, was made by the Peking Court of Justice without the permission of Marshal Chang Tso-lin, who is greatly indignant over the matter. The Judge who handled the Borodin case has made his escape and the Chief Justice is being watched by the Fengtien gendarmes.

Mrs. Borodin is now sheltering in the Soviet Embassy. Mr. Wu Chien, Chang Tso-lin's foreign

secretary and the Vice-Minister of Mr. Y. M. Chien, the Vice-Deputy of the Diplomatic Corps to the Minister of Finance of the Nan-king Government, interviewed re- have the prisoner handed over to garding the raising of \$60,000,000 the Chinese authorities.—*Nam*

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ANOTHER PACIFIC FLIGHT.

CALIFORNIA TO HONOLULU ATTEMPT.

NUNGESSER'S AEROPLANE?

Oakland, California, July 14. Mr. Ernest Smith, a young civilian aviator, has started on a flight to Honolulu.—*Reuter's American Service*.

Guided By Radio.

San Francisco, July 14. Smith at one o'clock this afternoon wireless: "Latitude 37 North, Longitude 123 point 50 West, going fine. Beacon Great."

The "beacon" to which he referred consisted of continuous signals sent out by transmitting stations at San Francisco, and Hawaii, parallel to each other, across the ocean, so directed as to form an unseen pathway a hundred yards wide.

Smith and Bronte, his navigator, are directing the aeroplane along this path.—*Reuter's American Service*.

Wreckage Raises Hopes.

St. John, Newfoundland, July 14. Wreckage which it is thought may be that of Captain Nungesser's and Major Coli's aeroplane the "White Bird," has been found in the interior of Newfoundland, by two hunters.

The railway authorities are arranging that a party shall visit the spot.—*Reuter's American Service*.

ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHT.

TO CALL AT HONGKONG.

The local office of the Vacuum Oil Company has just received a cablegram from its New York Office to the effect that Captain William P. Erwin will start on a world flight from San Francisco about August 12th, in a Swallow Aeroplane, equipped with a single Wright Whirlwind engine, exclusively lubricated with Gargoyles Mobiloil "B."

He intends to land at Honolulu, Yokohama, Manila, Hongkong, Constantinople and Paris.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM AT SEATTLE.

SEVERAL PERSONS ARRESTED.

Seattle, July 14. Officials claim to have made one of the "largest ever" opium seizures when four residents were arrested and bailed out in a sum of \$25,000, for alleged smuggling of the narcotic.

Simultaneously, a Chinese was arrested at San Francisco while claiming a consignment from Seattle.

One of the arrested men is a Seattle diver employed to explore the bottom of Puget Sound, and recover parcels of opium thrown overboard by accomplices aboard trans-Pacific liners.—*Reuter's American Service*.

HUGE MASONIC TEMPLE.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT OFFICIATES.

London, July 14. In the presence of 9,000 Grand Lodge representatives of English and Empire Lodges, the Duke of Connaught pushed a button in the model of a crane and foundation stone erected on the stage at the Albert Hall, whence the actual foundation stone of the new Grand Masonic Temple was electrically laid at Holborn.

This temple is to cost over \$1,000,000, and will cover two-and-a-half acres.—*Reuter*.

TO-DAY.

Dollars on demand 1/11.15/16

Lighting-up

7.11 p.m.

JAPANESE CRISIS.

DOCKYARD'S HUGE LIABILITIES.

BIG FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

Shanghai, July 14.

Fuller reports from Japan show that the Kawasaki Dockyard situation has produced a crisis of considerable magnitude.

Although the book assets of the company are 830 million yen, it is estimated that at present they will not realise more than 160 million, which is estimated to be less than the company's liabilities.

The dockyard is able to produce the biggest battleships, as well as submarines, aeroplanes, ocean-going steamers, and rolling stock, and also possesses separate works for making blacksheets, the increased production of which, it had been hoped, would obviate the necessity of importing this material from Britain.

As orders for warships now are few and far between, the company is unable to exist on these, nor is business bright for ordinary ship-building.

Meanwhile the company's 12,000 workmen are being paid largely from the proceeds of sales of the stock in hand.

State Aid Opposed.

The newspapers continue to oppose State aid, and urge the directors to help the concern out of their private fortunes made in the past year out of big bonuses, and also urge the stock-holders to pay the unpaid portion of their shares.

This internal crisis has probably had its repercussion on Japan's attitude at Geneva.—*Reuter*.

A message of July 6 stated: In addition to the China crisis, the Japanese Government is faced with a recrudescence of internal financial trouble.

Political Aspect.

While popular opinion has quashed the Finance Minister's scheme for lending the Kawasaki Dockyard Company 30,000,000 yen from the Post Office savings bank deposits, it is felt that the Government's decision to let the dockyard company fend for itself, though approved by the Press, is likely to bring Baron Tanaka into strong disfavour with important political interests, as the Fifteenth Bank, popularly known as the "Peers' Bank" (because its depositors include most members of the Upper House) is heavily involved.

The dockyard company owes 120,000,000 yen, of which 27,000,000 is due to the Fifteenth Bank.]

BRITISH OPEN GOLF.

BOBBY JONES STILL LEADING.

London, July 14.

At the end of the first 36 holes in the British Open Golf Championship, being played at St. Andrews, the field is led by Bobby Jones (the holder) with a score of 140—two strokes lower than his nearest competitor who is Hodson, of Newport. There was a crowd of 20,000 present at today's play, at the conclusion of which all the competitors who had scored 155 and over were automatically eliminated, thus reducing the field by half—to 54.

The leaders are: R. T. Jones (68 and 72) 140 Hodson (72 and 70) 142 Kirkwood 144 Cotton 145 Aubrey Boomer 146 Buckle (Edgbaston) 146 Dobson 147 A. L. White 147 Tom King 147 Robson 148 G. Gadd 148 Montmorency 149 Stevens (U.S.) 149 Tolley 150 C. Whitcombe 150 Len Holland 150 Among others to qualify were: Nettelford 152 Barnes 152 Kennett (U.S.) 153 Havers 154

Among some of the notable failures yesterday were R. Whitcombe, Gollins, Harry Vardon, Storey and the Americans Melhorn, Nabholz and Anderson.—*Reuter*.

SCOTLAND'S WAR MEMORIAL.

UNVEILED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A GREAT GATHERING.

London, July 14.

The Prince of Wales unveiled the Scottish National Memorial at Edinburgh, in the presence of their Majesties the King and Queen, Princess Mary, Earl Haig, Lord Methuen, and a great gathering, which included the Scottish nobility and celebrities.

The memorial is a Hall of Honour on the summit of Castle Rock, containing a shrine where a casket holds the names of 100,000 Scotsmen, and Scotswomen who fell in the late war.—*Reuter*.

A Fitting Tribute.

The opening of this national memorial for Scotland is likely to be one of the most impressive that has been associated with similar ceremonies in connexion with remembrance of the fallen.

The structure of the Hall of Honour, which is after the design of Sir Robert Lorimer, is complete, and it is a fitting memorial for the purpose. The beautiful stained glass windows in the shrine, by Dr. Douglas Strachan, R.S.A., are a notable feature, and there is also some striking bronze work, designed by Mrs. Meredith Williams, in the interior. There are original conceptions introduced into the memorial, which are after the design of Mr. Pilkington Jackson, and they are likely to please both the artist and the soldier, with their combination of motif.

With such a fine memorial, on which the best available talent has been directed, and the historic associations of British Royalty at the opening ceremony, it is certain that Scotland as a whole, and Edinburgh in particular, will have something to be proud of, forming a constant reminder of those who upheld the glorious traditions of the country on the field of battle and in its auxiliary work in the great cause.

THE C.N.C. STRIKE.

SHANTUNG LOADING FULL CARGO TO NORTH.

One of the results of the China Navigation Company strike has been the accumulation in godowns in the Colony of a considerable amount of cargo intended to be shipped to the North. When the S.S. Shantung leaves for Shanghai again during the week-end, she will carry a full cargo.

The vessel is loading both at Canton and Hongkong with cargo consigned direct to Shanghai, and it is understood that she will not call at ports en route.

Enquiries this morning found both the Guilds and the Company still uncommunicative, but there has been no change in the situation, the parties to the dispute being completely at a deadlock at present.

Meanwhile the shore staff are taking "shifts" in manning the vessels, tied up at Kowloon Bay, the shifts, it is understood, being weekly.

INDIAN FIGHT.

CASES OF SEVERE ASSAULT.

In connexion with the fight which took place between several Indians in Queen's Road Central, yesterday, it is now learned that the two men who were removed to the Government Civil Hospital were very severely assaulted, one of them losing consciousness for over five hours.

As stated previously the quarrel arose out of religious disputes, and the police have made several arrests. Loaded canes and heavy sticks were used during the fight.

Prosecuted by Inspector O'Brien of the S. P. C. A., on Tuesday, Kang Po, a poultry dealer of 241, Portland Street, Yaumatei, was fined \$5 on a conviction for overcrowding ducks in two crates.

POWERS STATE THEIR CASE.

GROSS MISREPRESENTATION OF BRITAIN.

DIFFERING VIEWS AT THE NAVAL CONFERENCE.

MENACE OF BIG CRUISERS.

A plenary session of the Geneva Naval Conference has been held, at which the suggestions of the three participating Powers have been clearly stated.

The British spokesman pointed out the necessity for some publicity for Britain's case, owing to gross misrepresentations of the conference, and the British suggestions in certain sections of the Press.

Briefly, Britain desires that there be a limit to the building of big cruisers, which, if built to excess, could form a menace, and offensive instead of defensive weapons. The Japanese are inclined to agree to a limitation of the big, heavily-armed cruisers.

The Americans assert that they have not foisted a large type of cruiser on the world. They also look for an amicable agreement, as has already been almost reached on destroyers and submarines; and claim that they did not start building big cruisers until after other nations had done so.

EMPIRE NEEDS ADEQUATE DEFENCE.

Geneva, July 14.

A plenary session of the Naval Conference was called by Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, who said he thought the atmosphere of the conference had been vitiated by gross misrepresentation in the Press elsewhere of the British case, and dissemination of the idea that there was serious ill-feeling amongst the various delegates.

Mr. Bridgeman declared that the delegates had never lost respect for one another, and none of them saw any reason to despair of finding a solution. A valuable measure of agreement had been reached regarding destroyers and submarines, and it was well worth while to make an agreement even if an agreement as regards cruisers were not reached.

He emphasised that Britain by acceptance at Washington of a 10,000 ton limit for cruisers, had found herself launched with a programme of building powerful and expensive vessels, the end of which was invisible since the number of such ships each country might maintain was unlimited.

Maximum Size Necessary.

Britain proposed definite maxima for individual ships in each category, both in tonnage and armament. There was no other way of preventing competition in building except by agreement as to the maximum size of each type, otherwise a country might build large ships which, if numerous, would have an aggressive character, and so compel others to do the same.

"If we do not agree as to the lowest maximum sizes under the British scheme, the only agreement we can reach will be one which will not decrease but might increase the existing effective strength. We have not attempted to lay down the requirements of other countries, but we have made it clear that numbers are more important to us than size. We have offered to agree that the Washington ratio for capital ships should be applied to 8-inch gun cruisers. We desire to limit the smaller cruisers to 6-inch guns, so that they will be defensive and not offensive weapons. We were alarmed when America suggested that she would possibly require twenty-five 10,000 ton

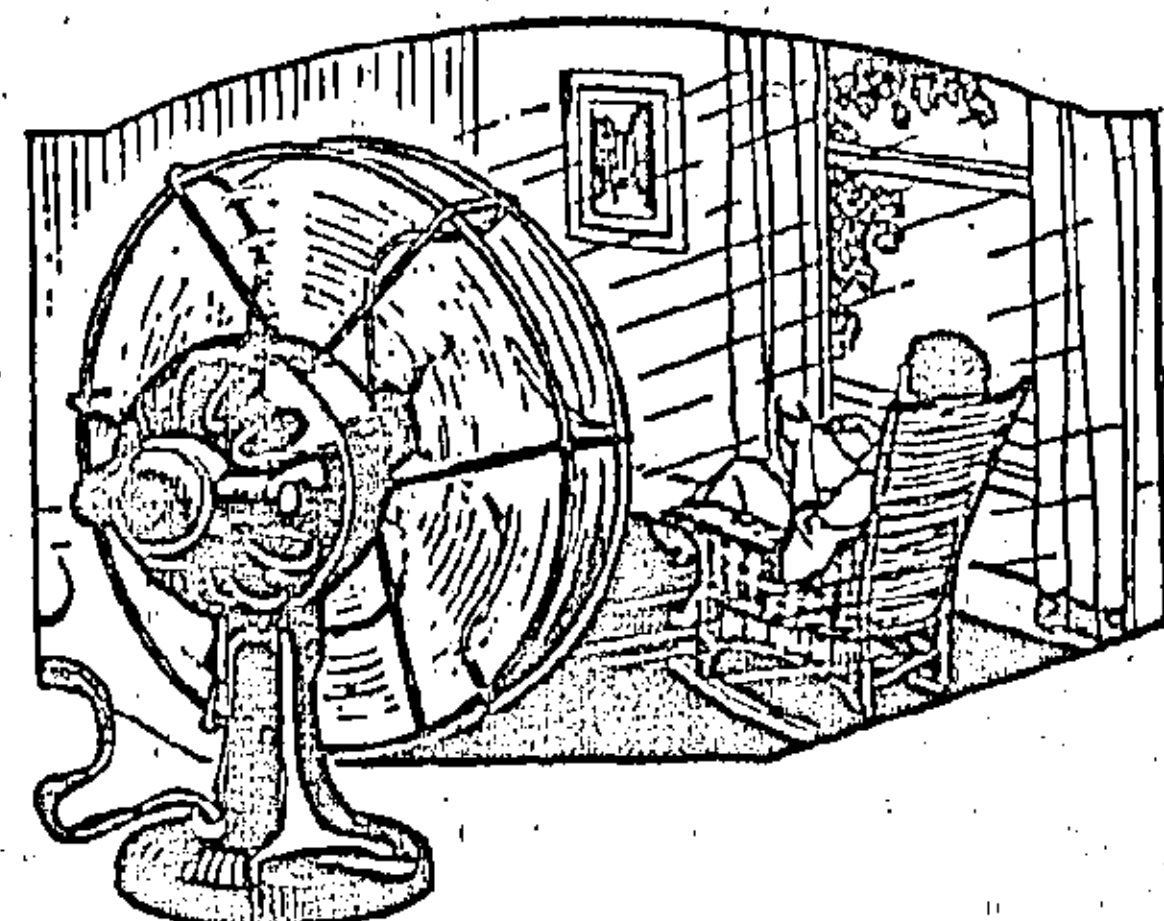
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G. E. C. FAN

The G. E. C. Your Guarantee

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Queen's Building, Hongkong.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

RESTAURANT'S ALLEGED
TAMPERING WITH METERS.

Appreciating the importance of the decision to the general public and the China Light and Power Co., Mr. W. Schofield reserved his judgment in the case of larceny of electricity (by tampering with the meters) at the Chun Kwong Restaurant, intimating that he desired sufficient time to carefully consider the authorities quoted by the prosecution and the defence in support of their respective contentions.

The case was one wherein one of the partners of the Chun Kwong Restaurant of Woosung Street was charged with stealing electric current by moving the hands of meters back.

Mr. H. J. Armstrong appeared for the complainants and Mr. G. R. Haywood was for the defendant.

At the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Armstrong made his submissions, contending that contrary to the previous arguments of the defence, it was not necessary to prove mens rea against the defendant in a statutory offence. The prosecution argued that, having applied for the installation of the meter, the defendant was responsible.

Mr. Armstrong quoted several authorities to illustrate his submissions.

Mr. Haywood submitted that the prosecution had entirely failed to prove their case. There was no evidence of tampering with the meters and not a particle of evidence against the defendant. It was necessary to prove mens rea and they had failed to do so.

It was ridiculous if one partner was convicted for an offence committed by another partner. In other Acts, special provision was made, making the licensee responsible whether he was aware of the offence or not, but this was not the case in the Ordinance under which the defendant was charged.

Mr. Haywood also referred his Worship to passages from various authorities and after further argument his Worship, said that he was inclined to agree with the prosecution that they had proved that there had been a larceny.

It might have been more reasonable, continued his Worship, to have indicted all the partners for the offence.

Mr. Haywood: Yes, your Worship. Then they would have to prove conspiracy.

His Worship reserved judgment until next Tuesday.

FRENCH POLITICS.

COMMUNIST MOTION
REJECTED.

Session Closed.

Paris, July 14.

The parliamentary session closed after the new governmental victory. Both Chambers accepted the figures proposed by M. Poincare regarding the increase of salaries of state employees.

Pitting the general interest of the country against the demand for an exaggerated increase M. Poincare in the Chamber demolished all possibility of a political crisis. After a speech recalling the absolute necessity of fully balanced budgets if the financial restoration of France were not to be interrupted, M. Poincare asked for a vote of confidence which he got by a majority of 356 to 171.

Despite repeated demands from the Socialists M. Poincare refused to listen to suggestions to give the increase retroactive force from August 1926. He refused also to consider the suggestion that the surplus of the 1926 and 1927 budgets should be devoted to that purpose because it would be culpable imprudence to distribute budget surpluses in advance. —Havas.

MONEYLENDERS' CLAIM.

COMMENTS ON CHINESE SALARIES.

"I do not think a Chinese fitter is likely to get \$100 a month in Chinese employment," remarked the acting Puisne Judge, Mr. P. Jacks, while hearing a moneylender's claim in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon. He added that he did not think that a chauffeur in Chinese employment would get more than \$50 a month at the outside.

His Lordship made these comments after he had given judgment against the two defendants who asked for instalments of \$5 per month, the first defendant stating he was earning \$70 a month, out of which he had to keep his mother, father, wife and four children, and the second defendant saying he earned \$50. The plaintiff stated they were earning \$100 and \$70 respectively, and could pay more.

The plaintiff was Hakam Singh, a watchman employed at the Wing Cheung timber yard, and the defendants were Ah Ming, a fitter at a Wanchai motor garage, and Yiu Wai-san, sued as guarantor employed as a chauffeur by the manager of the Bank of China. The sum claimed was \$108, being \$100 money lent to the first man under a promissory note and \$8 interest at the rate of two per cent per month for four months. Mr. F. E. Leseby was for the plaintiff.

Signed Double?

The plaintiff alleged that he lent the defendant \$70 for which he signed a note for \$100 on January 8th, 1927. He said he did not follow the usual custom of causing the defendant to sign for double as they had had satisfactory dealings before.

This was denied by the defendant, who said he actually only received \$50 and he had not dealt with the plaintiff before. He stated that the plaintiff followed out the usual custom by making him sign for double. If he had received \$70, he would have signed for \$140.

The second defendant said he was present when the money was handed over to Ah Ming who received \$50.

Remarking that he was inclined to believe that the plaintiff caused the defendant to sign for double, that he only received \$50, and that it was one man's word against another, His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiff for \$58 with costs.

On the application of the defendant His Lordship made an order for monthly instalments of \$5.

TUNG "ON" DAMAGE.

DOCKED FOR REPAIR OF
SHAFT TROUBLE.

When the Tung On was held up last week by propeller trouble, it was understood that this had been righted by a brief visit to dock, but this has since been found not to be the case.

She has now been examined by experts from Talkoo owing to the development of thrust block trouble and it was yesterday decided that she would have to be slipped for a further examination, it being considered that the tail shaft has either been bent or thrown out of alignment.

She was in consequence taken in hand after arrival from Canton yesterday afternoon and berthed at Talkoo preparatory to being slipped for the purpose of full overhaul and repair if necessary. The service is meanwhile being carried out by the Sai On, sailing on alternate days.

It is understood that the examination and repairs will occupy about four days.

WICKED WOMAN.

CONSPIRACY TO ROB
HUSBAND.

An elderly Chinese appeared before Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday charged with the larceny of \$100 from the cubicle of a woman who lived in a house in Shaohi-wan.

The defendant was the principal tenant of the house. He was defended by Mr. C. A. S. Russ.

The woman alleged that the money was given to her by her prospective son-in-law, whom she produced in court to say that he had actually given her the money.

Asked in what form the money was given the man stated that he had handed the complainant ten notes of \$10 each. He said he and came to Hongkong from Shan Mei on a business mission and had entrusted the money to the woman for safe keeping.

Mr. Russ in his defence said the woman was the wife of the defendant. They were married three weeks ago and the complainant received \$80 as "lucky money" and \$15 to pay the landlord. He had discovered since that the landlord was not paid and he raided the woman's room in order to get money for the landlord who was pressing. In the course of the raid he came across the \$80 which he had previously given the woman and he took it, intending to keep it for the woman. He had heard that the woman intended to leave him, so he kept the money in order to have a hold over her.

As a business man, prior to handing the woman the notes he had affixed the chop of his firm on every one of them. This he pointed out to the Magistrate to show that the woman's prospective son-in-law never had anything to do with the notes.

Mr. Lindsell was satisfied with this explanation and discharged the man.

Addressing the woman he said that she had conspired with others to cheat the defendant of \$100 and therefore he would make an order that the defendant keep the money.

MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.

AN APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The annual appeal for funds for the Missions to Seamen is now being made.

During recent years the Mission has been called upon to meet more demands than usual, consequent upon the state of trade in the Colony, with the result that it is faced with a deficit of some \$15,000, and the work is being handicapped.

The appeal for donations and annual subscription is meeting with liberal support, but a regular income is essential if the good work of the Mission is to be continued.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received by Rev. W. T. Waldegrave, Chaplain, or Mr. T. G. Weall, Hon. Treasurer.

AIR TRAGEDY.

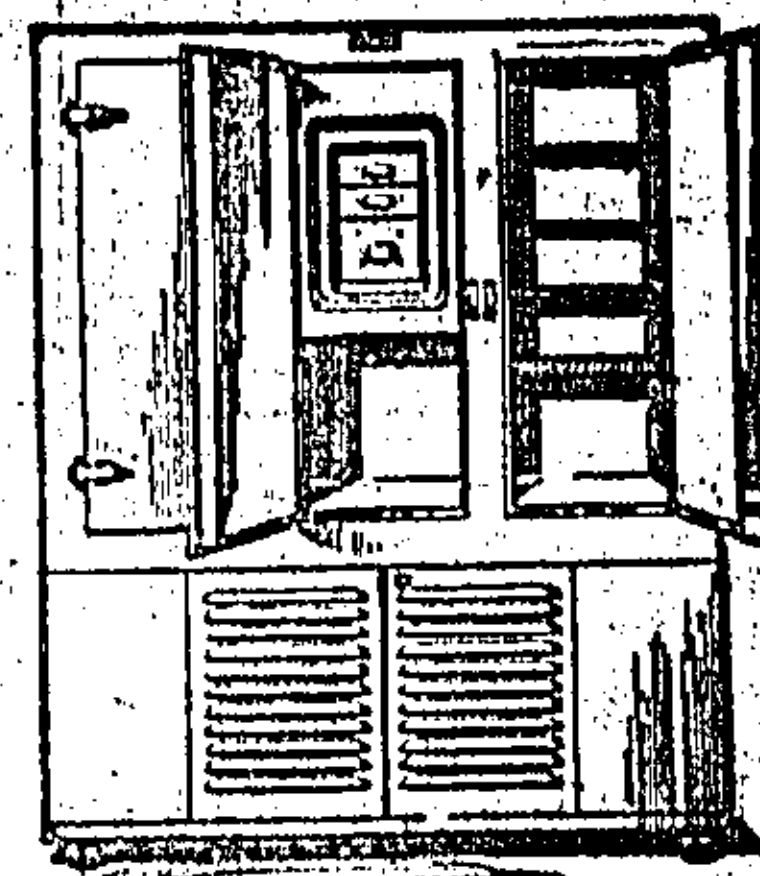
MACAO'S CONDOLENCES.

The Colonial Secretary forwards copies of the following telegrams received from and sent to the Governor of Macao:

July 14—From Governor, Macao, to Governor, Hongkong: "Deepest condolences with profound regret from myself and Colony, death aviation officer Phillips. Governor."

July 14th—From Governor, Hongkong, to Governor, Macao: "On behalf of Hongkong I thank Your Excellency and the Colony of Macao for your very kind message of condolence.—Governor."

Frigidaire ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION



Every "FRIGIDAIRE" is equipped with a cooling coil of sufficient capacity to flood the cabinet with a continuous flow of

FRIGID AIR

Think what this means. No ice worries, No worries of any kind.

It means

AUTOMATIC REFRIGERATION.

Sole distributors—Hongkong and South China

THE UNION TRADING CO., LTD.

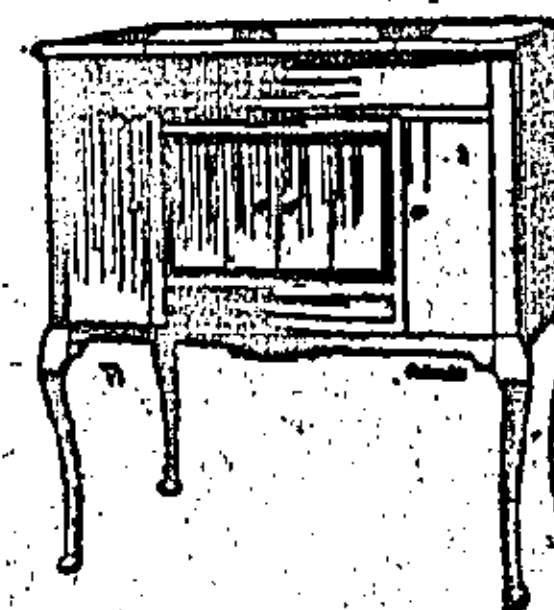
Telephone C. 587.

Prince's Building.

The Viva-tonal Columbia

CONSOLE MODEL (HORIZONTAL GRAND)

THIS Console model has become the accepted standard in style and value of this new popular type.



The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

St. George's Building.

BIG SALE

NOW ON

Bargains

in

Every Department
Come Early.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

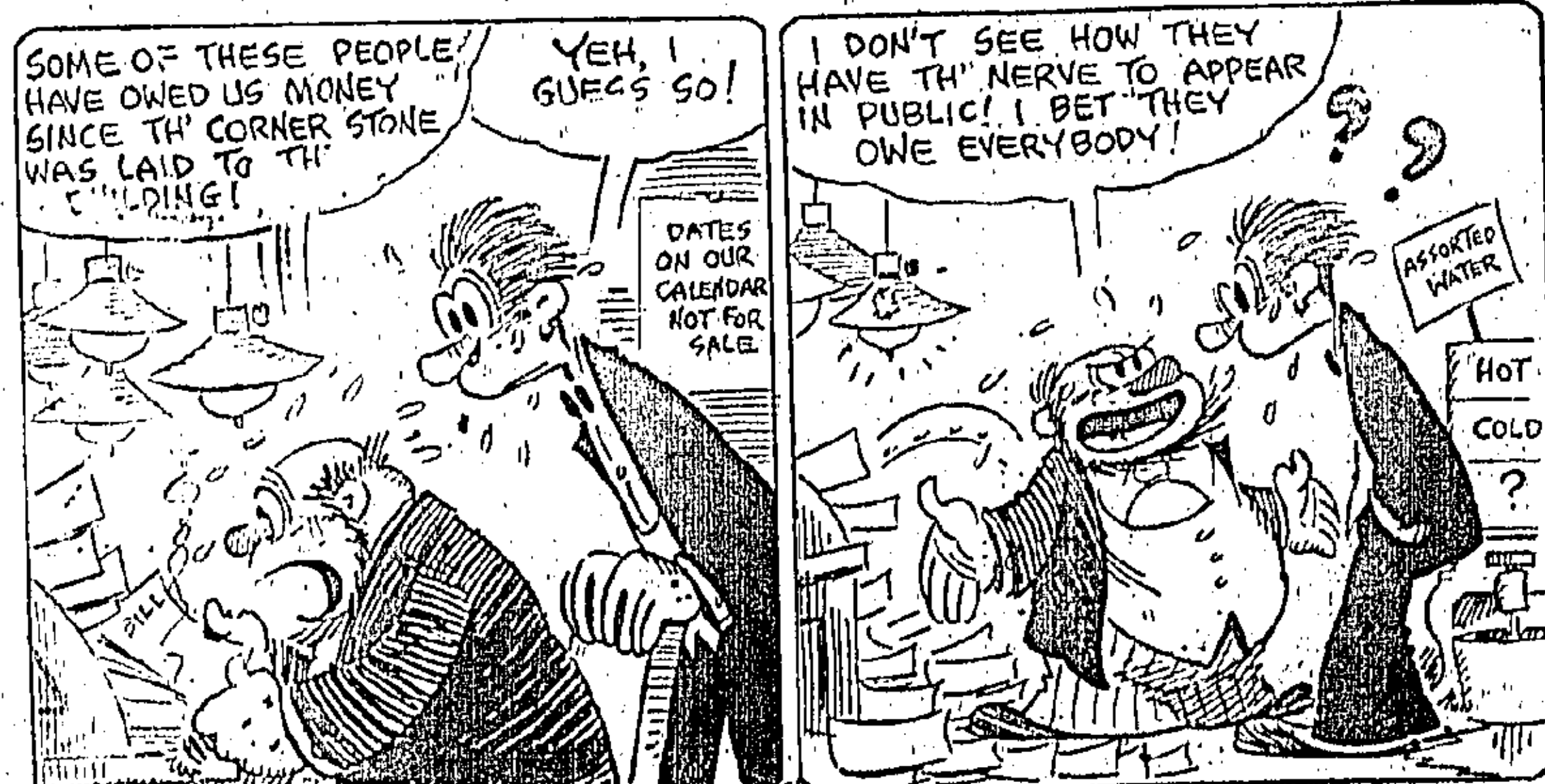
In any climate



Children thrive well if nourished by SCOTT'S Emulsion which enriches the blood and prevents childhood ailments. Ask for

SCOTT'S Emulsion

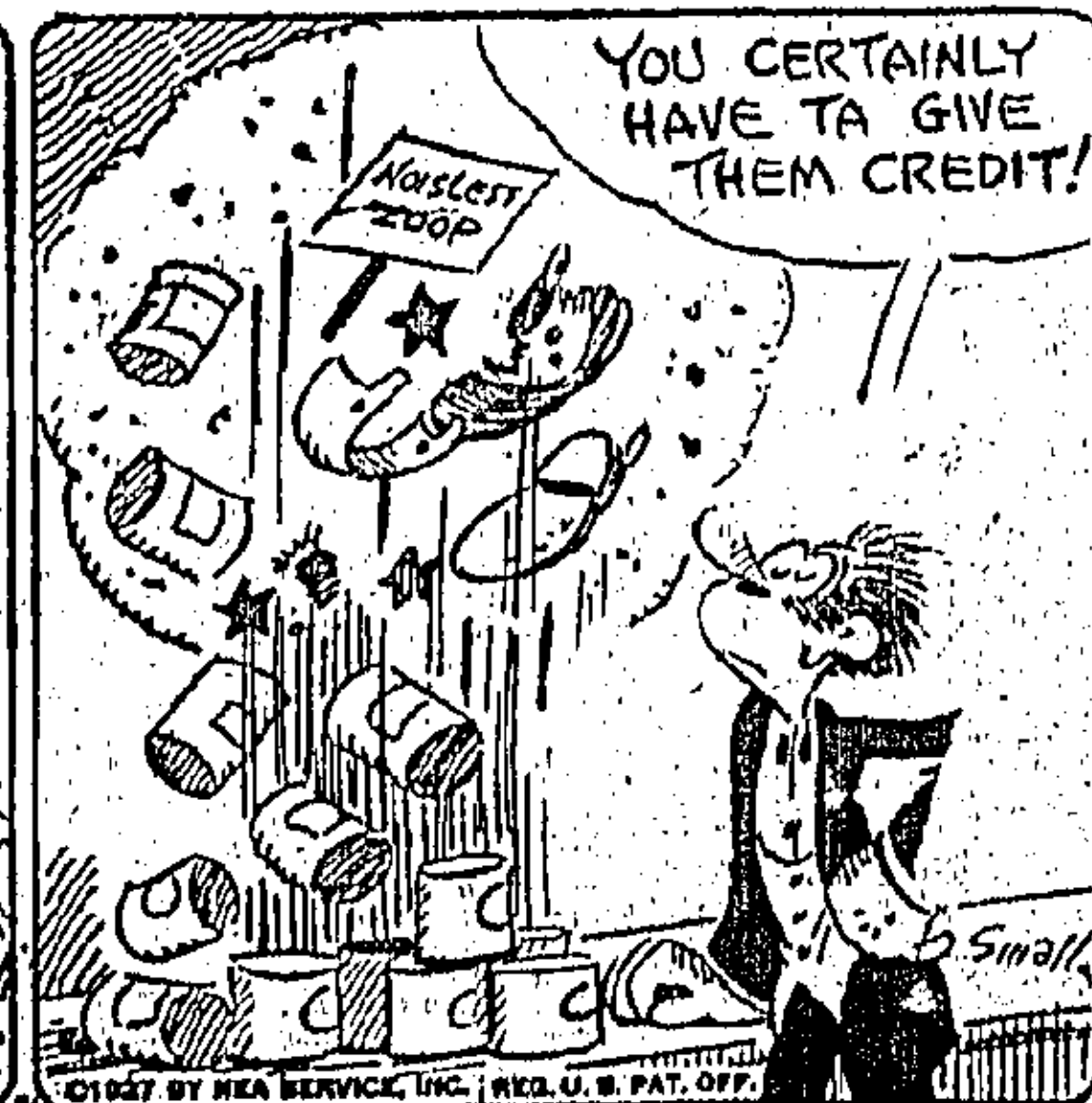
SALESMAN SAM

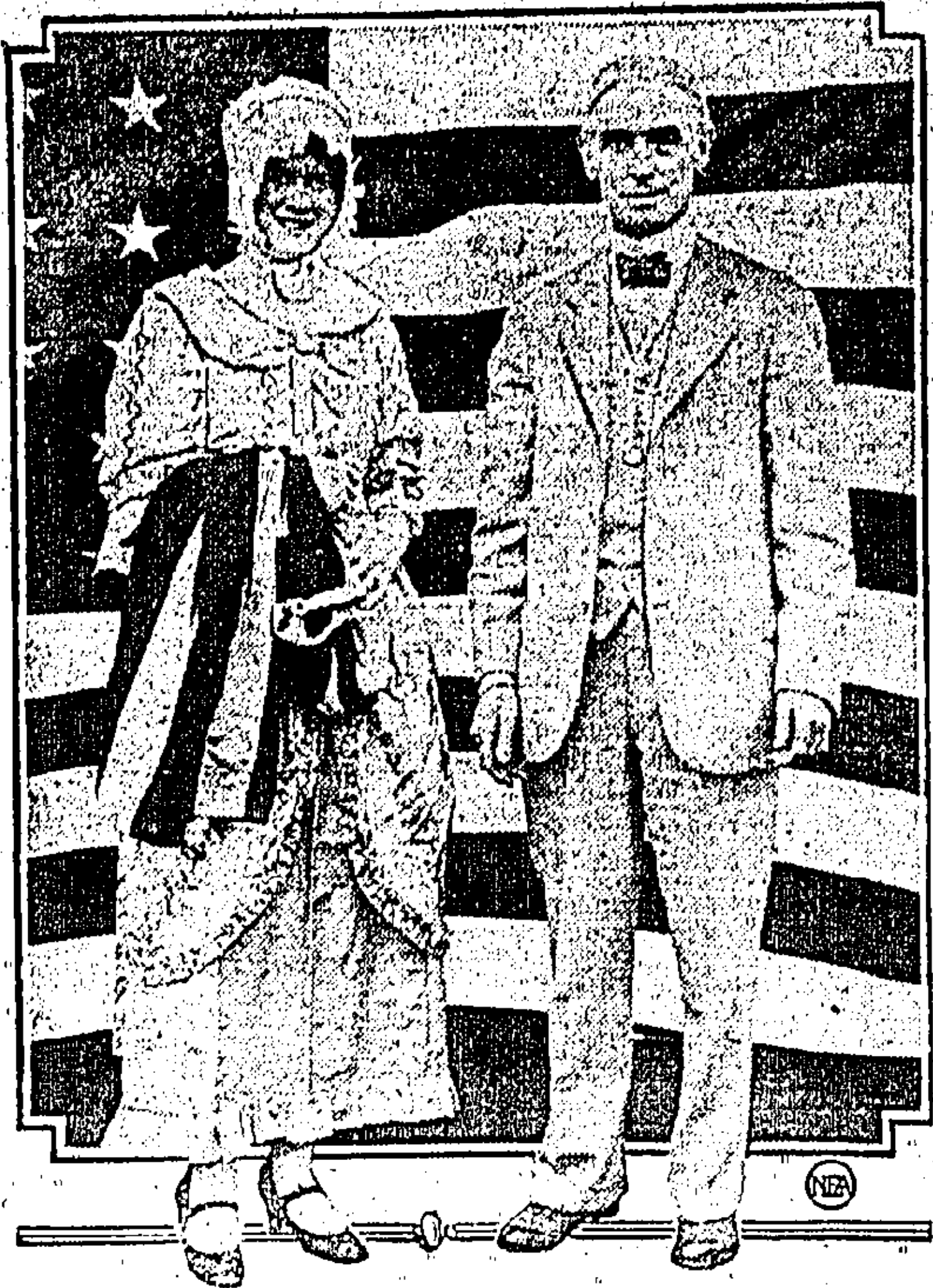


That's Right



By Small





A NATIONAL FLAG DAY.—Mr. William T. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, founded the National Flag Day Association, and for 30 years has been its president. He is shown here just after receiving a huge silken American flag presented by Miss Joan Ledley, on behalf of the Betsy Ross Society.



MAIL ROBBERS.—Postal inspectors, after a four-year hunt, have captured the famous De Autremont twins, Roy (above) and Ray. A third brother, Hugh, was caught several months ago in the Philippines. The brothers were charged with holding up a train near Siskiyou, Oregon, and killing a mail clerk and three trainmen. They have been sentenced to life terms.



MEXICAN OIL DISPUTE.—American oil interests in Mexico have been encouraged by the Mexican Supreme Court decision, in 30 cases on petitions to restrain the Government from enforcing the new oil laws. Chief Justice Manuel Padilla is shown expounding a point of law during the sessions in which the cases were decided.



Summit Shirts

Made of a fine French Print in neat stripes on white ground.

Flat-setting soft double cuffs.

Two soft collars to match each shirt.

\$6.50

WE ALLOW 10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

Alexandra Building.

Des Voeux Road.

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

OVER FIFTY EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPHS INCLUDING PANORAMIC VIEW. NOW ON SALE

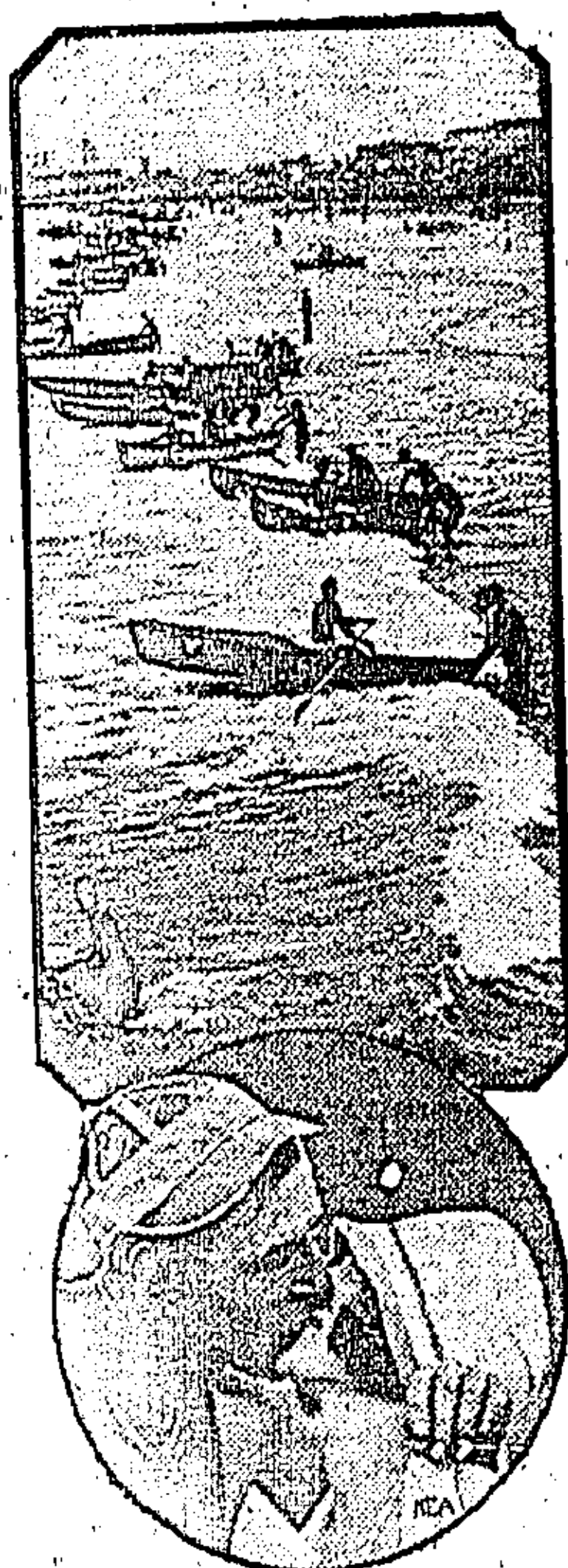
MEE CHEUNG.

Studio, Ice House St.

Branch 7, Beaconsfield Arcade.



FATHER AND SON.—President Coolidge and his son, John Coolidge, photographed recently while on holiday.



AUSSIE WINS.—The start of the 30-mile rowboat marathon from Long Beach, California, to Catalina Island, in which crews of 17 nations participated, is shown above. Frank Hagney, former Australian sculling champion, won with a dash of 5 hours 40 minutes, and is shown in the inset below, with Mrs. Hagney.



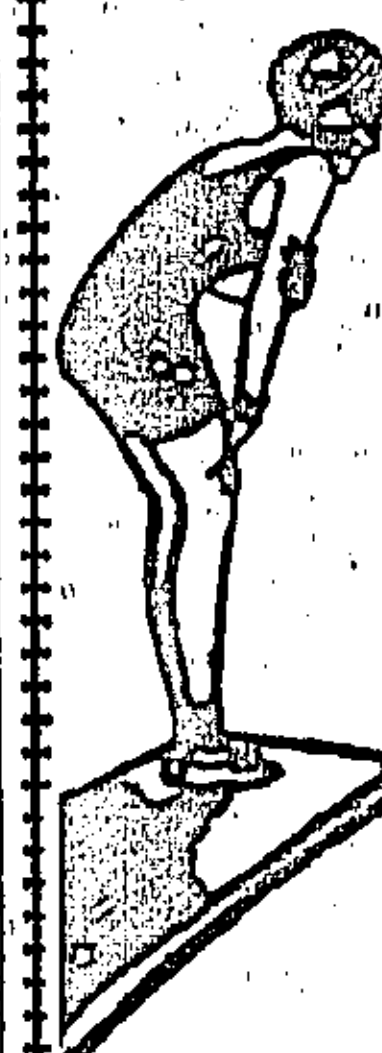
POPULAR ROYALTY.—King George and the Prince of Wales, snapped while on a stroll in London.



GOLF STARS.—"Shake, old man!" said Ted Ray (right) to Walter Hagen after the British golf team, captained by Ray, lost to the American captained by Hagen, in the international Ryder Cup match at Worcester, Massachusetts. The upper photo shows John Golden, of the American team, sinking a putt early in the play.



DOWN AT KOTTBUS.—The end of the Columbia's flight from New York to Germany, where Pilot Clarence A. Chamberlin was forced to land at Kottbus, is pictured here in the first actual photo to reach the East since the flight ended. Soldiers and civilians of Kottbus are examining the broken propeller of the plane that carried Chamberlin and his passenger, Mr. Charles A. Levine, overseas to a new non-stop record.



THE SEASON'S

Bathing Caps and Shoes have arrived.

An early purchase is advisable.

LATEST STYLES, MODERATE PRICES

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road, Central Tel. 1877.

INSURANCE OF SCHOOL FEES.

Ask

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LTD.

for their scheme whereby your child's School Fees are provided by easy instalments during infancy.

and are ASSURED IN THE EVENT OF YOUR DEATH

Telephone C. 1122 or write to the Manager, ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING. HONGKONG.

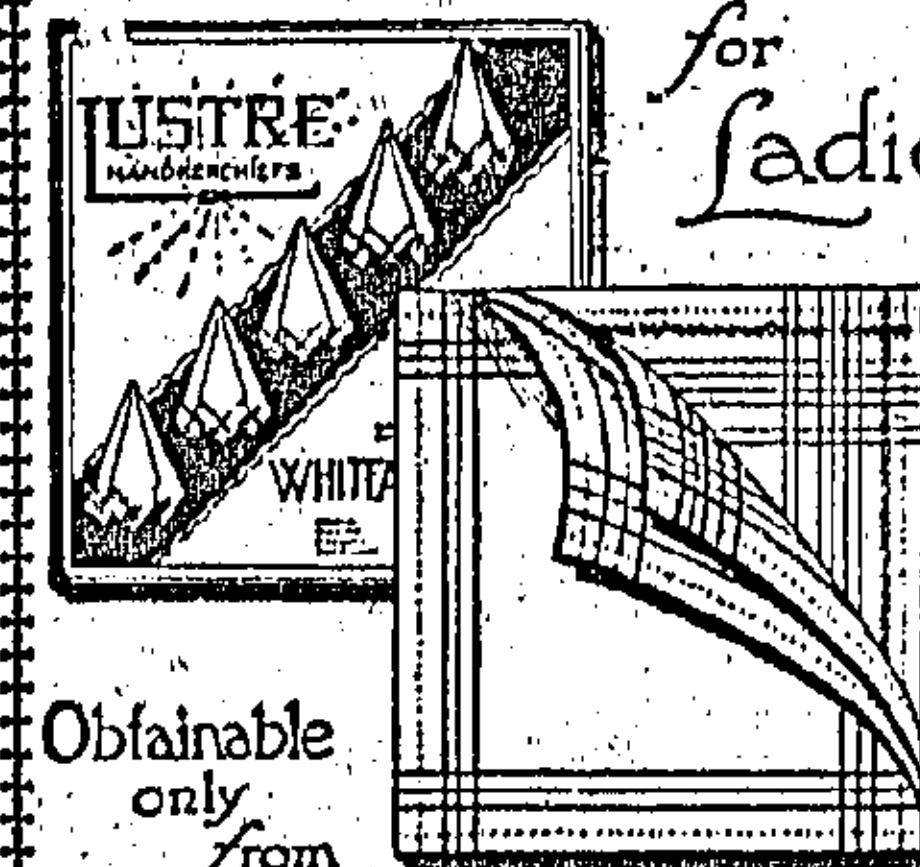
CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LTD.

For Better Compression
SONNY MOTOR OIL

WHITEAWAYS

LUSTRE HANDKERCHIEFS

for Ladies



Obtainable only from

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

"THE LUSTRE" HANDKERCHIEF

of excellent fine quality lawn with assorted coloured borders made up in boxes of six. This Handkerchief has proved to be a wonderful value and can be thoroughly recommended either for own use or to give as present. Always insist on having the best value at the lowest price and "The Lustré" Handkerchief is the only one to buy.

WHITE LAWN CENTRE WITH INDELIBLE COLOURED BORDER

BOX OF 6 HANDKERCHIEFS STANDARD VALUE

\$2.50

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, LIMITED.

A Profitable Investment.

Judicious Advertising is one of the most profitable investments associated with successful Business Enterprise.

Advertise in
The Hongkong Telegraph
and secure the co-operation of its readers in buying your goods.

Prepaid Advertisements

25 WORDS FOR \$1.00
(\$1.50 if not prepaid)

The following replies are awaiting collection—
1392, 1342, 1397, 1441, 1444,
1456, 1462, 1453, 1512, 1516,
5, 26, 32, 38, 72, 80, 88,
101, 102, 161, 168, 174, 191,
194, 208, 216, 226, 228, 238

WANTED.

WANTED.—Old Chinese stamps, used and unused. Good prices paid. Apply Box No. 243, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Alsatian puppy (dog) High price not entertained. Apply Box No. 246, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

PREMISES TO LET.

TO LET.—One European FLAT Wanchai Gap Road, Hongkong. Apply to 82, Kennedy Road.

TO LET.—Office Rooms, 2nd Floor, New Hongkong Bank Building. Apply Sang Kee, same building.

TO LET.—From 1st June, furnished flat at Mount Kellet, No. 196, The Peak. Apply Property Office, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Ground floor three roomed flat in Print Buildings, with Flush and Sanitary Conveniences. Apply to: Spanish Dominican Procurement.

COMMUNIOUS OFFICES to let in No. 7, Queen's Road Central, two am offices in 1A, Chater Road. Apply E. D. Sassoon and Company, Ltd.

FLATS also ROOMS, single, double, furnished or unfurnished, mid-level or Kowloon, excellent locations. Partial service, if required. Small Investors. Tel. C.4630.

TO LET.—European Flat, 29A, Kennedy Road, 4 rooms 2 bathrooms servants quarters. Apply Telephone C.547, or Thornhill Aerated Water Factory, 164, Praya East.

TO LET.—For six weeks or two months No. 2, Brankome Towers fully furnished, three roomed flat two modern bathrooms. Apply Linstead & Davis Alexandria Buildings.

TO LET.—SHIPPING OFFICES in Connaught Road, Central, Nos. 15, 18 and 19, ground floors; Nos. 16, 17 and 18, first floors; Nos. 15, 16 and 17, second floors; Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, third floors. Please apply S. K. Trust Ltd., 29, Connaught Road, Central.

TO LET.—Living apartment which may be also combined with office, conveniently situated, cool, ideal and economical with modern sanitation, top floor, Prince's Building, facing Statue Square. For further particulars. Apply to Secretary of Prince's Building & Land Co., Ltd.

PACKING

We carry out every description of packing goods for overseas transport. Terms reasonable.

KIMOTO & CO.
42, Wellington Street.
Tels. C.609 and 8237.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 100 DOLLARS per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1927, will be payable on THURSDAY, August 4th, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office, 3, Chater Road.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 22nd July, to WEDNESDAY, the 3rd August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order
of the Board of Directors,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1927.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an interim dividend of 23 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1927, at rate of 2/- per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after MONDAY the 8th August, 1927, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be closed from MONDAY, the 25th July to SATURDAY, the 6th August, 1927, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order
of the Court of Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1927.

INDO-CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Forty-Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on Monday, the 25th July, 1927, at 11.00 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Accounts and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th July to 8th August, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1927.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—SEXTANT, equal to new. Only \$80. Apply Box No. 228, care of Hongkong Telegraph.

FOR SALE.—VICTROLA Gramophone, cabinet model. Over fifty records. Reasonable offer accepted after inspection. Apply Box No. 242, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—OVERLAND CAR in good condition. Owner driven, all necessary spares. Apply Box No. 241, care of "Hongkong Telegraph."

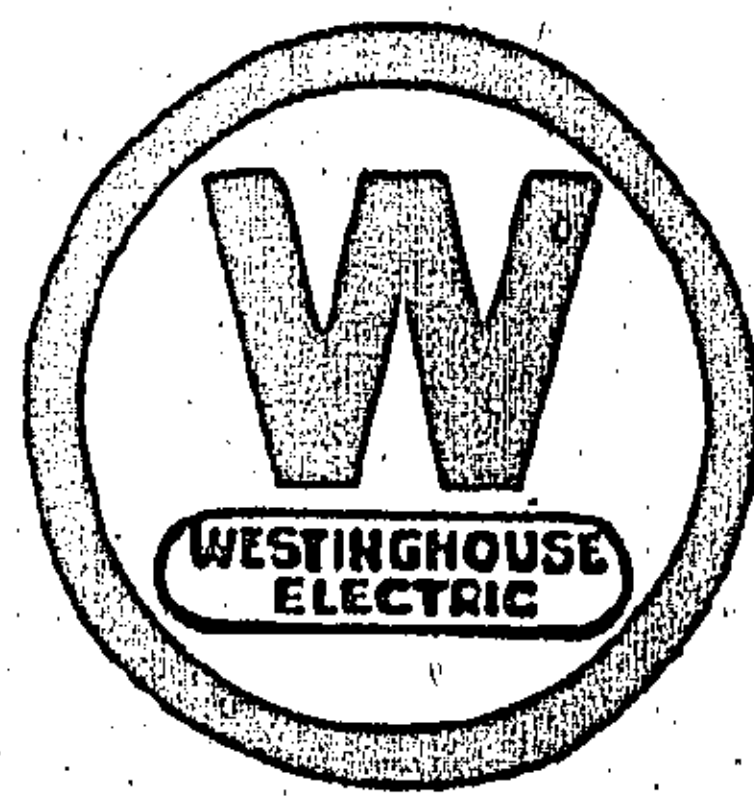
METALS

of all kinds especially for ship-building and engineering work. Complete stock. Best Terms. Immediate delivery.

SINGON & CO.,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880

HING LUNG ST.

Phone Central 515.



Reiss, Massey & Co., Ltd.

Distributors.

Queen's Bldg. Tel. C.673.

LAMMERT'S AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on SATURDAY,
the 16th July, 1927,
at 11 a.m.

At Godown No. 26, The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

(for account of the concerned.)
350 Bundles each 1 Picul Mild Steel Black Sheets 6' x 2 1/2'—16 Sheets per bundle.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on SATURDAY,
the 16th July, 1927,
at 11 a.m.

At Godown No. 48, The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.

7 Cases Old Newspaper.
2 Cases Thin Wooden Boards.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on MONDAY,
the 18th July, 1927,
at 12 Noon.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

16 Cases Marine Motors.
(now stored in the Sun Co., Ltd.'s Godown, Kennedy Town.)

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on MONDAY,
the 18th July, 1927,
commencing at 2.45 p.m.

At No. 719, Nathan Road, Top Floor, Kowloon.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On View from Sunday, the 17th July, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on WEDNESDAY,
the 20th July, 1927,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Curios, comprising:—
Jade, Old Porcelain, Old Bronze, Embroideries, Crystal, Amber, Lacquered Ware, Mandarin Seals, Mandarin Uniforms, Beads, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be issued.
On View from Tuesday, the 19th July, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on WEDNESDAY,
the 20th July, 1927,
commencing at 5.15 p.m.

at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection (about 2000) Postage Stamps, comprising:—
Old China and Hongkong, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be issued.
On View from Tuesday, the 19th July, 1927.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

G. R.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

FRAUDULENT CONVERSION.

On the 6th May, 1927, IU PO LUN, an employee of the KIEN TIANG HAN firm of 126 Wing Lok Street absconded from the above address, having on various dates prior to that date obtained large sums of money from the said firm by Fraud.



IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a warrant has been issued for arrest of IU PO LUN and a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid by the undersigned to any person giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of the culprit.

Reward to be valid for 6 months from July 1st, 1927.

Description. IU Po Lun aged 31 years, 5 ft. 4 in. in height, very stout, short-sighted wearing glasses, speaks good English dressed in European clothing, Hongkong Born, parents natives of Pun U District.

(Sd.) E. D. C. WOLFE,
Captain Superintendent of Police.

C. I. D. Circular No. 2.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1927.



OF INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION

"ITALIT"

Corrugated Cement Roofing in GREY and RED

STOCKS CARRIED

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Sole Agents for

TEERNIT PIETRA ARTIFICIALE (LONDON) LTD.

CHINA AUCTION ROOMS.

4, Duddell Street.

If you have anything you would like to sell, exchange or advertise send it to the CHINA AUCTION ROOM.

E. V. M. R. de SOUSA.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGE.

Mr. E. V. M. R. de Sousa has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on MONDAY,

the 18th day of July, 1927,
at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon

At the China Auction Rooms, 4, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Situate at Yaumati in the Dependency of Kowloon and Colony of Hongkong and being Sections A and B, The Remaining Portion of Section C and The Remaining Portion of Section D of Kowloon Marine Lot No. 49.

IN ONE LOT.

The property has a total area of 338556 Square Feet or thereabouts of which the area of 88085 Square Feet or thereabouts has been built upon and is covered by 111 houses and the rest consists of vacant land.

The 111 houses erected on the property are all newly built four storied Chinese shops or dwelling-houses and are known as Nos. 501 to 561 (odd numbers) Canton Road and Nos. 1 to 80 Wai Ching Street, Yaumati aforesaid.

The vacant land consists of five pieces of ground one abutting on the Harbour with a frontage of 660 feet and an area of 213310 Square feet or thereabouts, two abutting on a new street with areas approximately of 12733 Square feet 17490 Square feet or thereabouts respectively and the remaining two abutting on Wai Ching Street with areas approximately of 3219 Square feet and 3219 Square feet or thereabouts respectively.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from and a Plan of the property may be inspected at the office of

Messrs. DEACONS,
1, Des Voeux Rd. Central,
Vendor's Solicitors or
Mr. E. V. M. R. de SOUSA,
The Auctioneers.

LEAP FROM PLANE.

KILLED ON WAY TO OPERATION.

Professor Picque, a well-known surgeon of the Military Hospital, Tulence, near Bordeaux, was killed recently in an extraordinary aeroplane accident.

At the time he was hurrying to hospital to perform an operation on the wife of an aviation officer of the Cazans Camp.

The professor, after visiting the patient, decided that an operation was necessary at once. He had the patient placed in an ambulance aeroplane, and he was following in another, with a third aeroplane accompanying them.

On the way the pilot of the third plane noticed that the machine carrying Professor Picque was on fire. He communicated with the pilot of the burning machine, who at once began to descend.

Meanwhile Professor Picque, who had noticed the flames and was in all probability affected by the fumes, jumped out when the aeroplane was about 300 ft. up.

He was picked up dead. The pilot was able to bring the burning machine to the ground, and escaped with a few slight burns.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 15th to 27th July, 1927

Day of Week	H'kong Standard Time	High Water.		Low Water.	
		h. m.	feet	h. m.	feet
Satur.	10	0 25	8 0	2 07	2 00
Sun.	17	11 04	8 1	3 03	2 00
Mon.	18	0 10	4 1	3 53	2 00
Tues.	19	1 13	4 2	4 49	2 00
Wed.	20	0 4	4 3	5 40	2 00
Thurs.	21	1 8	4 4	6 26	2 00
Friday	22	2 20	4 5	7 11	2 00
		3 01	4 6	8 0	2 00
		4 04	4 7	8 57	2 00

POST OFFICE NOTICE

RADIO NOTICES.

Radio Telegraph Services are now in operation between Hongkong and the following places—French Indo-China, province of Yunnan, Canton, Swatow, Kowloon, Macau, Kwongchow, Fort Bayard, Wuchow, and Hoihow. Rates and further particulars on application to the Radio Counter, 1st Floor, G. P. O. Building.

NOTICE.

The parcels post service to Russia in Asia via Japan is temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

Dutiable articles forwarded by letter post to Great Britain are liable to confiscation by the Customs. Such articles should be forwarded by parcel post only.

Letters and postcards only for the United Kingdom and Europe will be forwarded via Siberia if so superscribed.

Parcels post service between Hongkong and Ports of the Yangtze West of Hankow is temporarily suspended.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date.
Europe via Negapatam (letters and papers London, 16th June)	Santhaia	July 16.
Japan, Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Hakozaki Maru	July 16.
Suez and Straits	Persous	July 17.
Manila	President Lincoln	July 17.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Shanghai	Empress of Canada	July 17.
U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Siberia Maru	July 18.
U.S.A. Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	Pres. Cleveland	July 18.
Suez and Straits	Pres. Hayes	July 18.
Japan and Shanghai	Adrastrus	July 19.
Australia and Manila	Aki Maru	July 19.
Suez and Straits	Sphinx	July 21.
Shanghai	Mishima Maru	July 21.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	Antenor	July 22.
Japan and Shanghai	Macedonia	July 22.
Straits	Pres. Madison	July 22.
	Hakusan Maru	July 25.
	Kamo Maru	July 25.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date.
Formosa	Ki Shu Maru Fri., July 15,	3.30 p.m.
Dairen	Toyo Maru .. Fri., July 15,	3.30 p.m.
Sam Shui and Wuchow	Kong Ning .. Fri., July 15,	4.30 p.m.
Hoihow and *Haiphong	New Mathilde .. Fri., July 15,	5 p.m.
*Straits and Calcutta	Takliwa .. Sat., July 16,	11.30 a.m.
	Parcels	11.30 a.m.
	Letters	12.30 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles	Hakozaki Maru	Sat., July 16, Kowloon P. O. Registration ... 1 p.m. Letters
		1 p.m.
		G. P. O.
		Registration ... 1.45 p.m.
		Letters
		2.30 p.m.
		(Due Marseilles 15th August).
Haiphong	Tonkin	Sat., July 16, 1.30 p.m.
Saigon	Tacoma Maru Sat., July 16,	2.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiphong	Sat., July 16, 4 p.m.
Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	Muensterland Sun., July 17,	8.30 a.m.
Manila and parcels for Germany via Hamburg	Ermland	Sun., July 17, 9 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Hozan Maru	Sun., July 17, 9 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U. S. A., C. and S. America, and *Europe via San Francisco and Europe via Siberia	President Lincoln	Mon., July 18, Parcels
		3 p.m.
		Registrations ... 4.15 p.m.
		Letters
		5 p.m.
		(Due San Francisco 11th, August).
	President Hayes Mon., July 18,	5 p.m.
Manila	Sphinx	Tues., July 19, 3.30 p.m.

RECORDS!

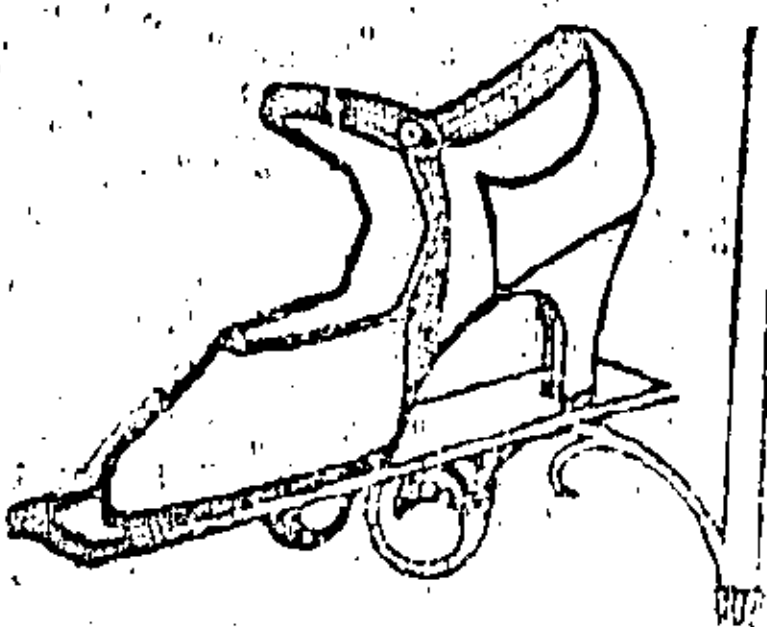
- 4579 {Blue Bonnet.
What a Man.
- 4569 {Black Bottom.
Pretty Cinderella.
- 4556 {I've Never Seen a Straight
Banana.
While the Sahara Sleeps.
- 4574 {Breezein' Along.
Tell Me You Love Me.
- 4572 {Deep Henderson.
Sunny Swancee.
- 4606 {Blue Bird.
How I Love You.
- 4608 {Desert Song.
Riff Song.
- 4609 {One Alone.
It.
- 4603 {Pining for You.
When Lights are Low.
- 4598 {Why Do You Roll These Eyes.
Crazy Quilt.

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RECENT WILLS.

LATE MR. FERNIE OF
SHANGHAI.

Mrs. L. M. Da Rocha, late of
Mosque Street, Hongkong, who
died at the Canton Sanatorium,
Yee Sa Island on April 1st, this
year left estate in Hongkong
worth \$16,000.

Probate of the will has been
granted to Mr. J. M. Da Rocha,
2 Connaught Road Central, the
sole executor.

She bequeaths to her nephew,
Mr. F. X. Da Rocha a life interest
in the shape of an annual allow-
ance in Hongkong currency of
\$720, payable to him on his apply-
ing for it on every subsequent
anniversary of her death, and on
condition that he gives \$120 each
year to her brother Mr. J. A. Da
Rocha, as long as he lives.

A re-sealing of Letters of Ad-
ministration with the will annexed
in the estate of Mr. W. L. Fernie,
late of Messrs. Butterfield and
Swire, Shanghai, has been granted
to Mr. D. H. Blake, of Messrs.
Wilkinson and Grise, the attorney
of the widow, Mrs. A. D. Fernie,
14 Freeland Road, Ealing, London.

Mr. Fernie passed away on
March 6th this year at Shanghai
and left estate in Shanghai worth
£1,932. 11. 10, and in Hongkong
\$4,700.

With the exception of a legacy,
Mr. Fernie leaves everything to
his wife absolutely.

Probate of the will of Chan
Chee-hing, alias Chan Chiu-ping,
late of 6 Po Wa New Street, Can-
ton, who died on December 6th
last year has been granted to Chan
Chiu-pui and Chan Yee-cheung,
his sons, at present temporarily
residing at the Tai Tang Hotel,
Connaught Road Central.

Chan's Hongkong estate amounts
to \$44,000.

CANTON LABOUR.

TOBACCO FACTORY STRIKE
SETTLED.

Canton, July 14.
The strike of Chinese tobacco
companies' employees, which was
started some two months ago, has
just been settled. Under instruc-
tions from the Canton Political
Council, the Commissioners of La-
bour and Industries called an ar-
bitrative conference of representa-
tives from the tobacco companies
and their employees yesterday.
After a lengthy debate the two parties
agreed on the terms of the
Labour Union and an agreement
was signed to end the strike.

The match factory workers who
recently declared a strike, refus-
ing to join the Mechanics' Union
are requested by their employees
to immediately resume work other-
wise the companies will not be re-
sponsible for payment of wages
during the strike.

The merchants plead that since
the present strike is due to a dis-
pute among the labourers them-
selves, the merchants should not
bear the cost.

TO VISIT RUSSIA.

MISSION TO SEEK RECOGNI-
TION OF SOVIET.

New York, July 14.
A delegation of American labour
leaders, accompanied by other ex-
perts, are going to Russia shortly
to prepare a report on the reasons
why the Soviet should be recogni-
sed by the United States. It is
declared that Senator Borah has
promised to consider their report.

Mr. William Green, President of
the Federation of Labour, announc-
ing the personnel of the mission,
states that it does not represent
the Federation. The mission is
appealing to outside labour circles
for subscriptions to defray the ex-
penses.—*Reuter's American Ser-
vices.*

BRITISH IN RUSSIA.

MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD
MEMORIES.

What will happen to British sub-
jects in Russia? Very few British
subjects are left to-day. When I
last crossed from Europe to Man-
churia there were, apart from
chance travellers on the railway,
only three non-Communist British
folk in the whole of Siberia, out-
side Vladivostok, writes an *Obser-
ver* correspondent, in mail week.
One of these, a teacher of foreign
languages in China, was shortly
afterwards arrested as a spy, im-
prisoned and expelled; one was an
engineer in Tomsk, married to a
Russian wife; and the third was
awaiting trial in Central Siberia
on a charge of economic espionage.
I never learned his fate.

The largest British community
is found in Leningrad, where there
are a number of old governesses
and retainers of noble families,
who had lived so long in Russia
that they felt they could not leave
it, even after the revolution had
brought chaos. Most of these are
miserably poor. I recall the first
Sunday service held in the British
Consulate, in Petrograd, some two
or three summers ago. A chaplain
had come over from Riga for the
purpose. The Communist authori-
ties graciously allowed the Brit-
ish representative to borrow the
prayer and hymn-books from the
British Church, which they had
seized. The audience was largely
made up of shabby, pale-faced,
elderly women. It brought a lump
to one's throat to look at them.

In Moscow there are usually
about a score of British subjects,
one or two correspondents, a few
people connected with concessions,
and the staff of the British Mis-
sion. Their number is, of course,
supplemented by occasional visi-
tors.

Indignation Under Orders.

Demonstrations against the
British Mission in Moscow have
been regularly organised as a part
of political propaganda. One of
the most threatening was in the
summer of 1923, after Lord Car-
zen's ultimatum to the Soviet Gov-
ernment. The authorities did all
that they could to work up popu-
lar excitement, and British sub-
jects were warned by their Rus-
sian friends that they had better
not be seen in the street. The
English whom I knew did not take
this warning seriously, and went
about as usual.

A tremendous display was
organised on the streets. Every
Union, from actors to street
sweepers, was commanded to
parade its members in full. Big
floats were put on wheels with
dummy figures, showing Carzen as
a grotesque assassin carrying a
blood-stained knife.

Thousands of people, it was ar-
ranged, were to attempt unofficial-
ly to approach the British head-
quarters. Troops, mounted and
foot, were to rush to the spot to
keep them back, and there was to
be a blazing show of indignation.

Unfortunately the day of the
procession turned out to be sunny,
the first taste of coming summer,
and even the Communist Russian
cannot resist the delight of May-
time sunshine. A message had
arrived from Krasin, who was on
his way to England, that made the
authorities hesitate whether they
should make their demonstration
too drastic or not. So when the
mob pressed up as near the Brit-
ish Mission as the police and
troops would allow, they were
laughing, not crushing. They
hanged the effigies of Carzen on
the gibbets according to the pro-
gramme, but they did it with a
grin on their faces.

The British Mission in Moscow
was established in 1921, when we
renewed relations after the Trade
Agreement. It has been from the
first in the charge of Mr. (now
Sir) Robert Hodgson, one of the
men who have risen on the Con-
sular service to diplomacy. Mr.
Hodgson was our Consul in Vlad-
ivostok during the critical years of
the War and of the White regime.
His position there became, of
necessity, after the revolution,

HEAT WAVE.

MANY DEATHS IN NEW YORK
AND PHILADELPHIA.

New York, July 14.

It was the hottest day of the
year yesterday with the thermom-
eter reaching a hundred in the
shade here and other cities on the
Eastern seaboard. Seven people
died of the heat in New York and
eight in Philadelphia. Deaths are
also reported in Boston and else-
where.

In New York business houses
closed down in the afternoon to
enable their employees to try to
get cool in the open spaces. Fire-
men rigged up showerbaths for
the children in the congested
tenement districts.

Hundreds of thousands of people
flocked to the neighbouring
beaches while some took cover-
ings with the idea of spending
the night on sands.

A terrific thunderstorm in Bos-
ton broke the heat but
caused much damage, light-
ning striking several houses.
—*Reuter's American Service.*

more diplomatic than consular,
and he naturally merged from the
one service to the other. He is an
ideal man for his post, and he
knows the Russian people through
and through.

The British Mission, when first
established, found itself faced by
many unusual difficulties. Most
of the Soviet officials at that time
were not accustomed to ordinary
diplomatic usages. They disap-
proved of wearing ordinary diplo-
matic dress, and regarded lun-
cheons and dinners, which are the
regular and recognised method
of diplomatic intercourse, as
efforts to corrupt them. All this
has, of course, since been changed,
and the Soviet diplomatist of to-
day seeks to outvie others in the
correctitude of his costume.

The Suspected Mission.

Non-official Russians who vis-
ited the Mission came under the
suspicion of the Communist
police. It was at first the custom
of Mr. Hodgson and his staff to
hold open house on Sunday after-
noons. While Communists would
not come, the little remnant of the
old aristocracy recused their old
garments that had not been "ex-
propriated" by the Communists,
and flocked in for tea and music.
It was the one bright spot each
week in many of their lives.

Gradually it was found that
there was a unusual number of
casualties among these visitors.
Many were taken by the police, not
ostensibly for going to the Mis-
sion, but taken all the same. Many
disappeared. The little remnant
became nervous and stayed away.

One of the most exciting inci-
dents in the history of the Mission
happened in 1923, when two junior
members of the staff were return-
ing one evening from the Tele-
graph Office. A robber, pursued
by the police, jumped on the Brit-
ish official car, covered the driver
with one automatic and the two
young men with the other and or-
dered full speed ahead. The
chauffeur obeyed. Another car,
full of militia, pursued them, fir-
ing heavily. The robber fell
across the car, shot through the
head. The chauffeur dropped on
the other side, and the two young
officials vainly signalled through
the window. The militia, fearing
an ambush, continued their fusil-
ade for some time. Then they
rushed the car and nearly shot
the two Englishmen on the spot.
One was already wounded in the
arm and head. When the police
found who they were, they were
very apologetic.

The office of the British Charge
d'Affaires in Moscow was not un-
naturally regarded as one of the
most interesting of diplomatic
posts. Whatever things the staff
may have to complain about, dull-
ness was not one of them. And
I make bold to say that not one
of them will leave Moscow without
real regret. For to know the Rus-
sian people is to love them,
whether Imperialists or Com-
munist rule.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

CHINESE EASILY BEAT
KOWLOON SCHOOL.

The Chinese R. C. "C" team easily
defeated the Kowloon British School
Former Pupils Association at King's
Park yesterday afternoon, winning
by the broad margin of 73-games to
20.

The full results were:
C. F. Fung and G. Fungchun lost to
W. D. Ma and K. K. Ip 4-7; lost to
C. W. Cheng and C. C. Chiu 4-7;
lost to H. F. Un and M. K. Lau 4-7.
Hedley and Greenhalgh lost to Ma
and Ip 2-9; beat Cheng and Chiu 6-5;
lost to Un and Lau 2-0.

J. C. Faers and J. Murphy lost
to Ma and Ip 1-10; lost to Cheng
and Chiu 2-9; lost to Un and Lau
1-10.

Total: Kowloon School, 23; Chinese
R. C. 73.

PAOLINO'S PROGRESS.

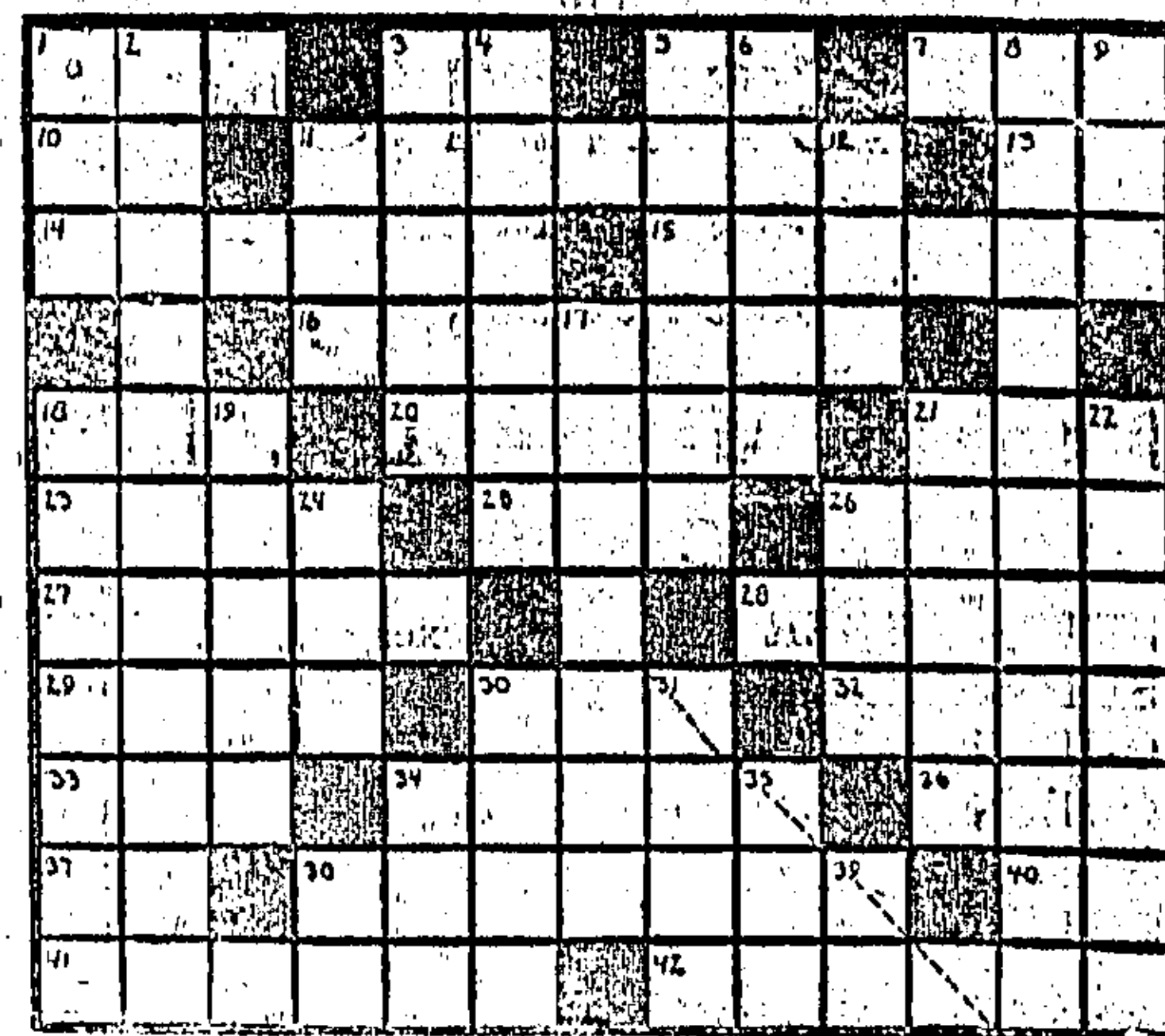
HARRY WILLS KNOCKED
OUT.

Wills, (aged 35), weighed in at 15
at 4½ lbs, and Uzcudun (25) at 13
at 13 lbs.

Wills was expected to win, but
Uzcudun, displaying unexpected pun-
ching power, soon put an end to his
opponent's hopes. After
three rounds of desultory mauling,
the Spaniard suddenly felt Wills
with an axe-like right-hander. Kis-
sing to his feet staggering from a
count of nine, Wills was floored a
second and last time with crushing
right-handers.—*Reuter's American
Service.*

Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, presi-
dent of the National Sailors' and
Firemen's Union, is due to retire,
under the union's age limit, in
August, when he will be 70. He
will probably remain in office for
some months longer during the
period required for the appoint-
ment of his successor. Nomin-
ations and afterwards a ballot in
a union with a membership scat-
tered over the world will not be
completed in less than six or seven
months. After his retirement
Mr. Wilson intends to devote him-
self to the work of the Industrial
Peace Union, which has been es-
tablished to promote in industry
a permanent peace based on jus-
tice and sympathy, to foster a
spirit of fellowship and co-opera-
tion between employers and
workpeople and to combat the per-
nicious doctrine of the class war.
It is exactly 40 years since Mr.
Wilson started the national union.

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

- 1 Since.
- 3 Fourth note in scale.
- 5 Second note in scale.
- 7 To perform.
- 10 Abbreviation for railroad.
- 11 To return.
- 13 Exclamation of inquiry.
- 14 Madman.
- 15 Rigorous.
- 16 Prologue.
- 18 Vigour.
- 20 To force air violently through
the nose.
- 21 Edge.
- 23 On top of.
- 25 To attempt.
- 26 Settee.
- 27 Possessing flavour.
- 28 The utmost extent.
- 29 "Let it stand."
- 30 Spider's home.
- 32 A large South American rodent.
- 33 To assist.
- 34 Cry of a cat.
- 36 Boy.
- 37 Behold.
- 38 Long-necked oval distilling
bottle.
- 40 Toward.
- 41 Fleers.
- 42 Rope used to tie cattle.

Vertical.

- 1 Upper human limb.
- 2 Species of magnetic attraction.
- 3 Dreads.

Slope.

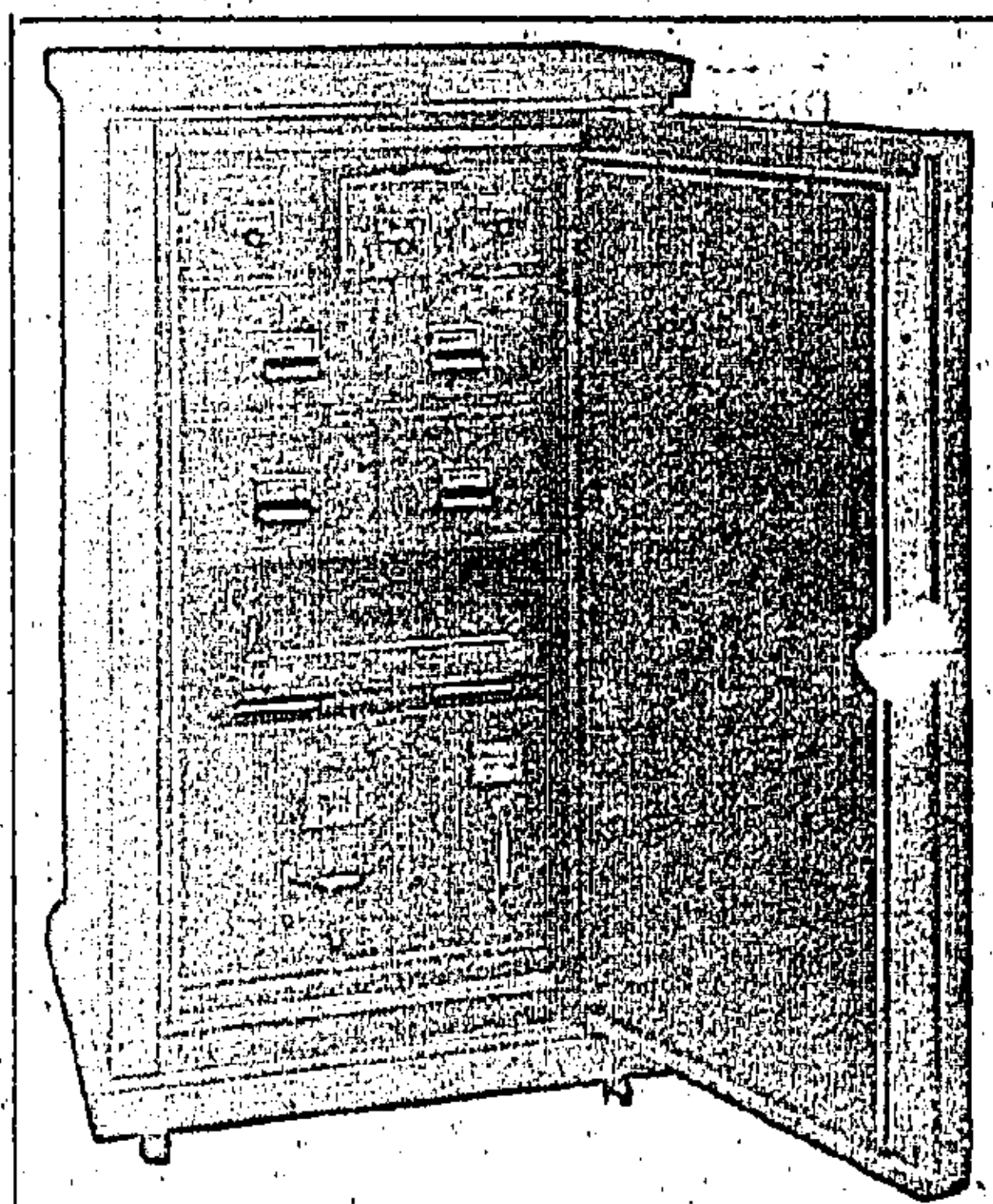
- 5 A string of beads used to count
prayers.
- 6 To build.
- 8 Written testimony to the truth
of any fact.
- 9 Definite article.
- 11 To tear a garment at the seam.
- 12 Night before a holiday.
- 17 To abstain.
- 18 Bondsman.
- 19 Gave way to dejection.
- 21 Braided thong.
- 22 The man appointed as killer in
a bull fight.
- 24 Cavity.
- 26 To drink slowly.
- 30 Power of the mind.
- 31 Ship.
- 34 To damage.
- 35 To employ.
- 38 Personal pronoun.
- 39 Abbreviation for a holy man.

Yesterday's Puzzle.

DELATE WAITED
OVAL SPITFIRE
DART SPITE BEAT
FIDELITY SENSE
SERPENT LOCATER
ATOMHALE
YULAN FEMARTS
OSILLACT DRAW
DUELOTEINARA
LAMINATEACOR
ELUDES PRESENT

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By Blosser



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SETOS AMBER	do.	100's
QUEEN	do.	20's
QUEEN	do.	100's
NESTOR	do.	20's
LOTUS	do.	100's

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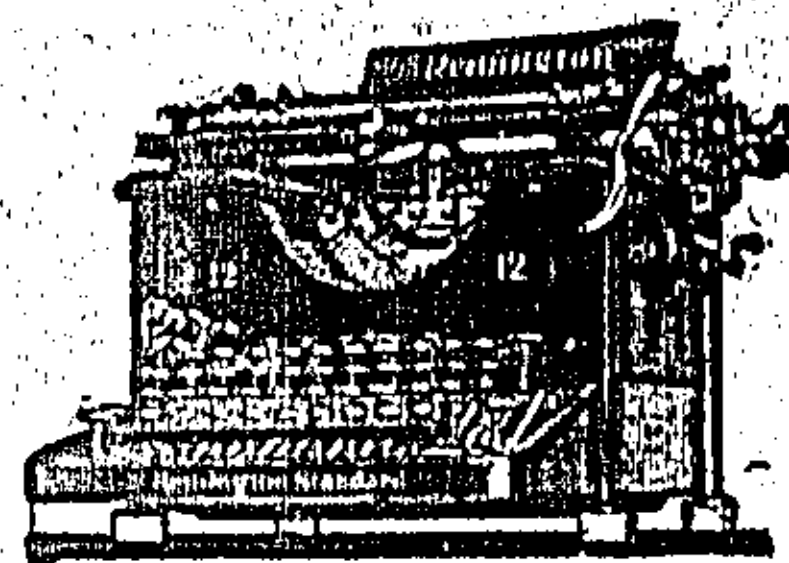
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Combinations \$10.50

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1927.

THE TURN OF EVENTS IN CHINA.

Latest reports from the north indicate, as a news cable has phrased it, that the Chinese civil war appears to be entering yet another phase. The chief alteration in recent orientations is, seemingly, the likelihood of the Hankow regime proving a menace to Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's rear. This may bring about important changes of policy, involving even a retreat to the Yangtze, and temporary abandonment of the northern campaign. What that breathing space may mean to the Peking defenders can easily be seen, particularly if one takes into account the possibility of Chiang's troops being discouraged if they have to give up more than a hundred miles of territory over which they have so successfully advanced, to say nothing of the effect on them of a hard tussle with their late colleagues of Hankow. Yet the report that Chiang is retiring to Pukow, on the river, if true, is significant of the importance he attaches to the Hankow move down-river, evidently a threat to his rear. This also lends colour to the suggestion that General Feng Yu-shiang is not to be relied upon, and may join Hankow, for if Chiang were sure of Feng there would be no need to fear the menace to Nanking. It was only about three weeks ago that news messages announced the definite leaving of the task of subduing Hankow to Feng, following the agreement between him and Chiang. After the banquet at which Chiang and Feng "cemented" their new-found friendship, and the rhetorical declaration which the "Christian General" delivered later, assuring all and sundry of his intention to fight alongside the moderate Nationalists until final victory, the successful prosecution of Chiang's campaign against Peking seemed assured. It is difficult to believe that Feng would prove a turncoat at this stage, and it may be that his previous exploits in the way of cutting alliances and going over to the foe, are against him now. In any case, were he looking for a chance of joining the winning side, his choice of the Chiang camp appeared the best open to him at the time, and, but for his apparent failure to move against Hankow, would still be the correct one. But if the report of his probable defection should prove well founded, it will cause no surprise. In China to-day anything of this nature is likely. We shall have to wait and see what we shall see.

In Marshal Chiang's present position he forms a kind of buffer between the northern forces and the extremist Nationalists. The South is split, but both parties have their eyes on Peking as the eventual goal. It became a race between Chiang and the Communists, and for some weeks it has seemed that Chiang had outstripped his nearest rivals. With Hankow almost isolated; General Yang Sen of Szechuan for a while advancing on the Wuhan cities down-river, Feng an ally, the Shansi Tachun a benevolent neutral, and the North disrupted by internal discord, the fall of Peking to Nationalist arms was a matter, it seemed, of just a month or less. So the position appeared until two days ago. Yet, if his rear is so insecure as to necessitate Chiang giving up so much of his hard-won gains, just as his forces are within raiding distance of the Shantung capital, it may well be said that a new, and vastly important phase has arisen in a campaign full of amazing speculations and interesting re-groupings from the very start. Anything may happen in a Hankow-Nanking clash. The Northerners may, re-heartened, turn the tide against invaders divided against themselves. Chiang, after administering a final coup against the extremists of his own party, may resume the weary task of carving a passage northward to the capital of all China. Whatever happens, the delay may prove fatal. The whole issue can depend on the way a few straws blow, and Chinese history, especially that of recent years, shows how big may be the results of, at first, quite small happenings.

The Treaty Farce.

There is not the slightest doubt regarding the illegality of the customs taxes lately imposed by the Nanking and Peking Governments for they flagrantly violate the treaties. And there is also no doubt that the Nanking plan of floating a large new loan with the Salt Revenue of two provinces as a guarantee is a violation of the Reorganisation Loan Agreement. And, alas, there seems little doubt but that the Powers intend to sit idly by and watch the various Governments of China do exactly as they wish in such matters even though there is a clear legal right in the hands of the Powers to step in and prevent unauthorised levies. It would be useless for the Powers to protest unless they were prepared to take further and forceful action, and it is that which they are, apparently, not prepared to do. Yesterday's telegram from Shanghai quoted the American Consul General there as saying, to a deputation of business men, who waited upon him with a letter of protest, that the Consular Body would not protest and that the business men of each nation should take up the matter with their respective Consuls. That is tantamount to saying that nothing will be done, and we can readily appreciate Reuter's comment that "the delegation left without any hopeful feeling." Frankly, we would rather see all the treaties governing the question of customs abrogated than see the Powers taking up the present pusillanimous attitude of doing nothing but watch the Chinese disregard the treaties as often as they like. We realise that it is very important to keep the present Customs organisation free from interference and that for this reason the semblance of treaty control must be retained, but it is distinctly derogatory to the prestige and dignity of all the nations concerned to have the treaties which China ignored even by *de facto* as well as by *de jure* administrations. It has been suggested that, failing intervention to prevent the factions of China riding through the treaties whenever they like, the Powers should distribute the Customs' surplus among the provinces—a procedure which would possibly satisfy the present malcontents who burk at all the Customs surplus going to Peking and which would give a semblance of legality to new imposts. The present position is manifestly impossible.

MARINE COURT.

THIS MORNING'S CASES.

Cases at the Marine Court this morning were of a trivial nature. Lieut. Commr. J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., was on the bench and inflicted fines of \$10 on the masters of three trading junks, for sailing to show regulation lights and \$5 on each of three sampan mistresses, for mooring their craft inshore during dark hours. Defendants in all cases pleaded guilty.

DAY BY DAY.

HE WHO RESPECTS OTHERS IS RESPECTED BY THEM.—Mencius.

Mr. M. Manuk was a passenger for Australia by the s.s. Taiping to-day.

The only case of notifiable disease reported yesterday, was a Chinese case of scarlet fever.

Latest reports give the typhoon as between 200 and 300 miles east of Aparri, moving N. W.

The local weather forecast up to noon to-morrow issued by the Royal Observatory is: S. E. to N. E. winds, moderate; fine.

A shopkeeper, of No. 10, Fuk Luk Lane has reported that some time yesterday, between 12 noon and 4 p.m., his shoof absconded from the shop with \$120.

A Chinese barber tripped and stumbled when descending the stairs of a house in Elgin Street. He was removed to the Government Civil Hospital with his face badly cut.

This morning's Harbour Office Reports gave 14 arrivals and the same number of departures, of which three and three were British, leaving 74 vessels in harbour, British 35.

A coolie, employed at the Kwong Cheong Hing Shipyard, has been sent to the Kwong Wah Hospital, having been bitten by a chow dog, which has since been sent to Ma Tau Kok for observation.

We have received a copy of the June number of the Canadian National Railways Magazine, and find that it is an extremely interesting and informative issue. Among other things, it contains many articles and illustrations concerning the great facilities the Canadian National Railways offer for the spending of delightful vacations.

With reference to the 14 Chinese who were arrested in the Chinese club "Yuet Shing Kun Wui," at 193, Des Voeux Road West, few days ago, following a raid by the Police who believed that some of the members of the club were connected with a murder which took place in the Western Market last year, the vernacular press now reports that the Police have released all the men on account of insufficient evidence.

Hongkong dancers who visit Macao over the week-end will have an opportunity of enjoying moonlight dancing on Saturday, at the Macao Race Club, where Mr. K. H. Chan has organised such a treat for members and their friends. The splendid carpet-surfaced court in front of the Members' Stand has been set aside for the dance, and a special orchestra has been hired to provide the music. The price for admission is the moderate sum of \$1, which will include a light supper, to be served about midnight. Tickets can be secured at Macao at the Boa Vista Hotel, or at the Macao Race Club office.

RUBBER SMUGGLING RIPE.

MALAYA'S EFFORTS AT SUPPRESSION.

London, July 14. In the House of Commons, replying to questions Mr. L. C. Amery said that so far as could be judged, rubber smuggling was carried out to such an extent as seriously to affect the restriction scheme.

The complete elimination of smuggling was difficult, but the Malayan Government was doing its utmost to repress it.—Reuter.

EXCHANGE RATES.

	London, July 14.
Paris	124
Brussels	34.11
Amsterdam	12.11
Berlin	20.45
Copenhagen	18.14
Vienna	34.47
Helsingfors	102
Lisbon	27.16
Athens	305.4
Buenos Aires	47.25/32
Shanghai	2/3
Yokohama	1/11.5/16
New York	4.85 1/4
Geneva	25.22 1/2
Milan	89.30
Stockholm	18.12 1/2
Oslo	18.80
Prague	28.32
Madrid	163
Barcelona	7.85
Rio	5.27/32
Bombay	1/5 1/2
Hongkong	2/0 1/4
Silver (spot)	25 1/2
Silver (forward)	25.15/16

THROUGH A PAIR OF SPECTACLES.

CRISIS FEARED IN THE BACHELOR CLUBS.

With so many surplus women, speaking numerically of course, life is not easy for the single man at home. But next year is Leap Year, and a crisis in the Bachelor Clubs is expected. Modern maid, however, looks before she leaps, and there is a ray of hope.

No earthly hope has single man. Against a woman's witching wiles, no matter if he runs for miles—That simply shortens freedom's span.

She chases him till she is caught—Or lends him to suppose that's true—And surplus may mean me or you Try dodging—till the ring is bought.

She plays, however, with safety match; With confidence some still may tread; Ere Eva takes leap at mere man's head She first ensures that he's a "catch."

A Cure for George.

He's the man who found no fault at the institution of the sacred square, who spends a sad week-end if less than two regulations to obey appear in each new issue of the Government Gazette, who pays ten cents at the Ferry when he forgets his "season," who walked home when he found he would have made a sixth in a car licensed to carry five persons.

But it's useless trying to do justice to George. He never could understand that Notices are often exhibited to lend a final touch to a scheme of decoration. It is, therefore, fortunate for his reputation that he uses the trams on very few occasions during the year. One night last week I found him on his hands and knees on the top of a tram, and knowing he's not that kind of a gentleman, I looked round for the cause of the trouble.

"Standing on the upper deck of this car is strictly prohibited," runs the notice. There is only one cure for George—he will have to be induced to take up motoring.

A Waste of Time?

Drawing one's pay can scarcely come under the category of time wasted, yet we frequently hear complaints of heel-cooling at the bank, and "I am beginning to wonder whether we are always strictly fair to the staff."

You can say what you like—according to the company you keep—but though it may come as a surprise to you, the many departments which go to make a banking business what it is, are all interdependent, and how can Mr. Current Accounts know if anything has gone astray with Mr. Fixed Deposits unless he asks. The fact that he appears to wait until you come in before he pays his visit is merely one of life's little ironies or perhaps an indication that your face has given him the idea that something might be wrong elsewhere.

Then again, take business hours, a clerk's job would appear to be something of a rush—having arrived at the main entrance at opening time—to get to his desk before the bank closes to the public. Can you be surprised at a little lack of attention afterwards? After smoking a cigarette, indicating the present position of the war in China to a friend—like the true optimist I am—and witnessing the gentleman attending us somewhat similarly engaged elsewhere, I blandly enquired when he returned: "When's the funeral?"

"Funeral? Ah! You want the P's further down the counter. This is the P's and Q's," he replied.

I am still thinking it over.

Such Curiosity.

P. G. Wodehouse is blossoming out as a psychologist. In his latest book, "The Small Bachelor," he tells the story of a conversation between a man and a modern maid. The man is lauding the fine attributes of his friend. "I once knew him leave a bachelor dinner when some-one began to tell an improper story."

"How splendid of him," remarked the girl, "and what was the story?"

In Melancholy Mood.

If there is one thing which cultivates ill-humour it is ingratitude, and I am, therefore, somewhat out of patience with my friends of the Traffic Department. For two or three years they have been asking the P.W.D. to knock a hole in the wall of their office to make room for a door, and now that the Minutes have emerged from the labyrinth and pigeon-holes of the P.W.D., and work has really been commenced, they complain merely because this happens to be their busiest time of the year. They should think themselves lucky to be getting a door at all, for what is a matter of a few thousand licences to be renewed compared with the delicate

The Very Idea!

A man asking a magistrate to grant him a summons against his neighbour said, "In 1924 he called me a hippopotamus." "That was three years ago," pointed out the magistrate. "Why rake that up now?" "Because," said the complainant, "I never realised what a hippopotamus looked like till I went to the Zoo a few days ago."

To make her little son some clothes. Kind mother took a chance. One pair of trousers father wore Produced three pairs of pants.

The House of Lords always has one or two nonagenarians, though there is no record of a centenarian. Lord Brougham's death at the age of 91 leaves still Lord Abingdon (91) and Lord Eversley, who will be 96 next month. There are some forty octogenarians, including the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Lord Lansdowne.

Woman at Willesden: When ever I come home about the same time as the man upstairs, his wife accuses me of being out with him, and it is only coincidence.

Barrister at the Southwark County Court: The accident happened at 4.40 did it not?—Man: No, twenty to five.

Haggerton woman: I have just had another baby, and it has made her jealous, as it puts me one in front of her.

Barrister at Kingston: Are you a frothblower?—Man: No, but I am a beer drinker.

Man at Willesden, of his landlord: He plays on my nerves, and it has set up heart disease.

Housebreaker in the dock at Liverpool: I can tell as good a lie from where I am as from the witness-box.

Some "howlers".

"An oxigen has eight sides. Habeas Corpus is what the people used to say to the undertakers at the time of the Great Plague of London. It means "You may have the body."

Louis XVI. was gelayined during the French Revolution.

When Clauca describes the prioress as amiable of port, he means that she was fond of wine. Chaplets are small places of worship.

There is nothing the Englishman likes so much as discussion.—Rev. E. H. Darlow.

Those who rise from the bottom are the worst bosses and the hardest taskmasters.—Mr. E. J. Fox.

Everybody in England seems to talk business over meals—a splendid idea, especially when the other fellow is buying the meal.—Mr. W. McCormack (Queensland Premier).

Recently an Englishman who knew no language but his own lost his way in Rome, and, in his perplexity, it occurred to him to write the name of his hotel on his card and hand it to the first benign-looking individual he chanced to meet.

An Italian thus accosted turned, and, with the charming manners of his race, accompanied the perturbed Englishman for about thirty minutes in silence until they reached the hotel designated. Then the tourist poured out voluble thanks in the only language at his command. Whereupon the Italian looked at him in amazement and remarked in perfect English: "I thought you were deaf and dumb!"

Aberavon has been enjoying an unusual sensation. For several days householders have been drawing from their water taps not only the fluid they desired, but tadpoles in such large numbers that the authorities have finally decided to isolate the reservoir. An alderman of the district has the record, for in drawing a pint of water he found no fewer than 55 tadpoles swimming about therein.

Tommy Hodge, who had been apprenticed to Farmer Hicks, had not proved what might be called a conspicuous success, and so when old Mr. Hodge came along one day to ask what progress the lad was making the old farmer looked dubious.

"Well," said he, "tisan't as I want to discourage you or your son, either. He don't do nothing wrong—or nothing at all if he can help it. But I will say that, in my opinion, if your son had another hand he would want another pocket to put it in!"

process of knocking a hole in a wall. What is more, it is almost time they were used to Big Noise, and I am with the P.W.D. when they say "You asked for it and now you are going to get it, whether you like it or not." Besides, when a Government department forgets to procrastinate just a little longer, it is time to develop the faculty of patience with idiosyncrasy.—W. J. K.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF
MALAYA.THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE
PAPAYA.

RUBBER AND COCONUTS.

We presume that those responsible for the agricultural policy of Malaya are giving their closest and most serious consideration to the future says an editorial in the *Straits Times*. If our presumption is correct, we are enforced to another presumption, to wit, that such consideration is being given in secret conclave, otherwise we should have heard something of what is being done, or of what is being contemplated for the future. So far nothing has leaked out! We hesitate to suggest that the authorities are not fully cognizant of the urgent necessity of easing the present economic danger in depending on one, or at the most two staple agricultural products—rubber and coconuts. The daily press of this country are at least at one in pointing out this danger. Not a month goes by, but one or another editorial has made some reference to the need of establishing on an economic basis new products which can be profitably cultivated in our garden country. Lately, on more than one occasion, official feelers have been broadcast as to a policy of holding up further Crown areas as against prospective rubber planting. Possibly, this policy has already gone beyond the stage of flitting with public opinion and is actually now in practice. If this is so, for the cultivation of what staple products do they propose to let go the land held-up from the rubber planter? We have referred to two agricultural products on which we are now agriculturally dependent, but there is some doubt in our mind whether we are justified in including coconuts. During the past year there has been a tendency to uproot coconut trees and we have seen no official protests against this practice, yet we know of no tropical product so consistently faithful to the planter as the coconut. If the same amount of research had been devoted to it as has been devoted to rubber, coffee or cocoa, for instance, it would to-day be one of the finest agricultural assets any country could wish to possess. It has mostly been the side-lines of the product which have been neglected. To-day, however, mechanical inventiveness is beginning to pay attention to these needs. That there is an increasing demand for copra was emphasised only last month by representatives of leading margarine manufacturers when giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India. They explained that although one hundred per cent. of groundnut oil was used for the best quality of margarine, yet coconut oil was wanted for secondary quantities, the sale for which was extending daily.

New Staple Products.

Of new staple products suitable for extensive local cultivation several suggestions have been put forward at various times, of which, perhaps, fibre, papaya and cocoa are the most interesting. The cultivation of fibre plants needs large capital, but so much is known about their growth and yields that the special encouragement of this product should be a fairly simple matter. But not so with papaya. If it were then peepsin, which is derived from the fruit of this product, would not be fetching such extraordinary high prices. We have faith in the possibilities of this plant. It grows quickly and flourishes in Malaya. We are not alone in our faith. Some months ago Sir Hugh Clifford referred to the plant in his message to the Finance Committee of the Ceylon Legislative Council when setting out his land scheme making provision for peasant proprietorship in Ceylon. He stated that he, individually, would be rather sceptical concerning the wisdom of encouraging the planting of rubber on any extensive scale; for over-production of this article is still a visible danger, and he would be inclined to let others face the risks involved; but, on the other hand, he believed an immense future lay ahead of the planting of the papaya and the scientific preparation of peepsin. "This industry is at present in its infancy and peepsin is to-day fetching fantastic prices. It is neither possible, nor is it desirable, that such prices should be maintained." He was convinced that the industry is one that is capable of enormous expansion, and he earnestly hoped that the Board would see its way to induce the small holders, brought into existence under the land scheme, to take up the cultivation of this crop on a really large scale. Therein, in his judgment, lay a nearly certain road to very ample prosperity. As regards cocoa, on two previous occasions we have discussed in these columns the

IMPERIAL RELATIONS.

DOMINION SECRETARY'S
SPEECH IN COMMONS.

London, June 30.
The House of Commons vote of £70,000 for the Dominions Office occasioned a general discussion in regard to the Imperial Conference and inter-Imperial relations.

Mr. Ian Macpherson (Liberal) and Sir John Marriott (Conservative) raised the Constitutional issues dealing with the machinery of inter-Imperial consultation and the ways and means of improving such.

The Secretary of State for the Dominions, Mr. L.S. Amery, replying, said that he thought annual Imperial Conferences would immensely strengthen the unity of the Empire, which was dependent so vitally on personal contact. But till the airship reduced the length of transit between various parts of the Empire conferences could only be held every two or three years. It was possible, in the meantime, that one method of maintaining contact was by holding conferences on special subjects, such as Education, on which a Conference was now sitting.

Great Britain, in foreign policy, defence, or any matter of policy affecting the Empire or inter-Imperial relations, was always ready to consult the Dominions, in the fullest and freest manner, and would withhold no kind of information.

Effective System of Contact.

Great Britain would undoubtedly gradually establish an effective system of contact, as the position of each of the Dominions permitted. They were steadily improving the machinery for regular consultation. There was no comparison between the information now sent to the Dominions on foreign affairs and Imperial Defence with what was sent three or four years ago.

If a general wish were expressed to create a Permanent Secretariat of the Imperial Conference, there would be no difficulty in creating such.

Last year's Imperial Conference authoritatively laid down equality of status, but that did not necessarily involve equality of stature or function. Inevitably some members of the partnership had greater potential resources and greater experience than the others. Great Britain had immense experience and facilities for dealing with the external conduct of Imperial affairs, and as long as that was available to the rest of the Empire, not as an emblem of their subordination, but as the machinery which it would be more convenient for them, to use, the principle of equality would remain unimpaired.

Exchange of Ministerial Visits.

He thought that Ministers of the Crown in different parts of the Empire ought to exchange visits. He particularly hoped to renew during the next few months his personal contact with the various Dominions. The machinery of consultation was quietly and steadily improving. He mentioned that there was an Australian Liaison Officer in London, and said that the Imperial Conference had accepted it as desirable that High Commissioners should be empowered to deal with the British Government, not only in regard to economic matters, but in regard to matters of high inter-Imperial policy. Steady progress was being made in that direction.

No Change in Status of Governors.

Mr. L.S. Amery continued that equality of status meant that as far as questions of right were concerned every Government was entitled to exercise every function of national and international life.

Great Britain had not intimated to the Dominions acceptance of any change of the status of Governors. The Imperial Conference suggested that the historic survival whereby the British Government communicated with the partner Governments via Governors-General might be eliminated.

"We are perfectly willing to adjust the situation to the facts of the present day," said Mr. Amery.

Also, in the case of the general power of disallowance in respect of Dominion legislation, it was highly desirable that unity in certain measures should be maintained. They were trying to find how this could be done by appointing Special Committees, but matters were most complicated and would require numerous exchanges of views between the Dominions.

"Unless we had carried out this work at the last Conference," declared the Minister, "we might well have been at the beginning of the end. As it is, the House of Commons and the partner Parliaments see that we have built a fair superstructure on a fair foundation."

The Estimates were agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin listened to the debate.

possibilities of cocoa tree cultivation and would only add that there is one great advantage this product offers. It is an industry in every way suited to the capacities of the individual planter. Blessed is a country where the British planter owner abounds and prospers. He makes the world's best Colonist.

NANKING DEFIES
POWERS.(Continued from Page 1.)
NANKING POSTS.

Latest Appointments.

Shanghai, July 15.
Mr. Wang Chung-hui took up his new office as Minister of Justice of the Nationalist Government yesterday morning.

In his inaugural speech, Mr. Wang stressed the necessity for thoroughly improving the judicial system in China.

The Central Constitutional Committee has passed the bill concerning the organization of the Central Board of Inspection and State Control.

General Chan Min-shiu, the Director-General of the Army Political Department, has altered his intention to resign upon request by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek. General Chan will return to Nanking this afternoon.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek has invited Mr. C. T. Wang to Nanking, where an important appointment has been offered him.—*Nam Chung Pao*.

DELEGATE TO L.O.N.

Question of Successor.

Shanghai, July 15.
The Peking Government has decided to dismiss Mr. Chu Chao-hsien, the delegate to Geneva, and ordered his punishment.

The post of delegate to the League of Nations will be filled either by Mr. Wellington Koo or by Mr. Chen Lu.—*Nam Chung Pao*.

PROGRESS REPORTED.

Feng Claims Two Captures.

Shanghai, July 14.
General Feng Yu-hsiang claims that his vanguards, who recently crossed the Yellow River, have made further progress. Yun-hsien and Menghsien have both been captured by the vanguards commanded by General Sun Liang-cheng, who also took regiments of Fengtien troops prisoners. The main forces of the Feng army are crossing the river at Kunghsien and Menghsien.

A Peking military conference has decided that the Fengtien army should deal with the Shansi army leaving the Kirin and Fenglungkiang armies to combat Feng Yu-hsiang operating from Honan. Large quantities of ammunition are being sent to Hsichang and Chengting for the Fengtien army. General Chang Hsueh-liang who is in command of the Fengtien forces at the front, has left Peking for Paoting.

Treachery Invited.

Kuomintang aeroplanes distributed circulars on the Shantung front asking the armies under Generals Lau Chi-luk and Chen Shau-chuk to betray the northerners and join the Nationalists. The troops under these two generals formerly belonged to the Cantonese Army of General Chan Kwang-ming.

General Hsa Tao-yen, the Hupeh general who has been appointed by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek as field-marshal of the Hupeh anti-Red expedition, left Nanking yesterday for the Hupeh front.—*Wah Kiu Yat Po*.

THE QUEEN'S.

AN OUTSTANDING
PROGRAMME.

A most highly entertaining domestic comedy of French family life is the film now showing at the Queen's Theatre—"So This is Paris." The story concerns two married couples, living opposite each other, whose affairs become very much involved through the incident of the wife of one (a doctor) seeing the husband opposite practising a "Sheik" dance. The timidity of the doctor, the love-making propensities of the "Sheik," and the fact that the Sheik's wife is an old "Rame" of the doctor—all these ingredients are delightfully mixed and made into a captivating comedy, full of "situations," always interesting and at times really very funny.

Further, the film is an Ernest Lubitsch production and the principal roles are sustained by Monte Blue and Patsy Ruth Miller—enough to guarantee its technical and histrionic excellence. The main film is preceded by a most amusing comic and the latest Gaumont.

One of the most attractive features of the current programme is the appearance of the band of the Northampton Regiment—easily one of the best bands now in the Colony. A very hearty and well-deserved reception is given to them for all items, and at the 9.15 performance yesterday, the concert soloist had to give no less than two encores for his really splendid contribution. All who have not heard the band should make a point of doing so.

"MIGHT HAVE RUN
BACKWARDS."REPULSE BAY CAR CASE
CONTINUED.

Li Shu-pui, the second defendant in the Repulse Bay motor car case, completed his evidence before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning, when the hearing was proceeded with. He spoke of Inspector Grant striking him on the jaw and using bad language.

The first defendant Chan Hin-shun, the car driver is charged with passing a moving vehicle (Inspector Grant's car) in a controlled area near Aberdeen, failing to produce his license, resisting Inspector Grant in the execution of his duty, and reckless driving. Li Shu-pui is charged with obstructing the Police. Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton is defending. There is a cross-summons for assault against Inspector Grant.

This morning Li Shu-pui said the reason why Chan did not get out of the car when Inspector Grant told him to, was because he had his foot on the footbrake, and if he had removed his foot the car would have run backwards. Inspector Grant violently twisted Chan's arm behind him, and Chan called to witness to come and put the handbrake on, which he did.

A Sore Jaw?

Witness continued that he saw Inspector Grant strike Chan on the shoulder, and he (witness) tried to persuade him not to hit Chan saying, "Don't you hit him or you will hurt him." Inspector Grant then said to witness, "Don't interfere you—fool." Witness replied, "You cannot hit him like that." Inspector Grant then punched witness on the left side of the jaw saying, "You go to—"

Witness added that the spot was still sore.

Mr. Lindsell, after closely scrutinising the witness's cheek, remarked there was no apparent sign of him having been struck there.

Mr. Brutton:—There has been, your Worship, I saw the bruise myself, or rather a bruise.

Witness then said to Inspector Grant, "What did you hit me for. I will see the C.S.P. about it." Inspector Grant then aimed a second blow, but this witness dodged, afterwards jumping out of the car without waiting to open the door.

Standing a few paces from the car, witness saw Inspector Grant climb into the car, sit on the steering wheel, and put his legs on each side of Chan, at the same time still keeping his arm twisted behind.

Denies Assault.

In reply to Mr. Brutton, witness denied striking the Inspector. Some Chinese doctors, he said, came up from the beach and enquired what the matter was. Witness heard Inspector Grant tell a Dr. Wan what the trouble was, saying that traffic regulations had been broken. Dr. Wan asked whether it was not sufficient to take Chan's name and address, but the Inspector replied, "No, he must go in my car."

Mr. Brutton: Up to this point had Inspector Grant asked Chan for his name and address?—No.

Eventually, there were three Chinese doctors on the scene and witness heard them offer to go surety for Chan if he could be allowed to drive his own car, but Inspector Grant refused, repeating that Chan must go in his car. The Inspector likewise refused to let go of Chan's arm, saying, "If he won't go I shall handcuff him."

One of the doctors advised Chan to go with Inspector Grant, offering to find someone to mind his car for him. Finally Chan was released, and Inspector Grant then asked witness for his name and address, saying that he had a charge to prefer against him, that of obstructing the Police.

License Produced.

Chan went in the Inspector's car with a man named Fung, and witness drove the first defendant's car back to the house, where he secured Chan's driving license and took it down to No. 7 Police Station, where Chan was.

Mr. Brutton: Did you hear anyone say to the Inspector that he had no right to ask for your license?—No.

Did you say to Chan, "Don't show him your license. He has no right to ask for it?"—No.

Did the Inspector then tell you that you were not to interfere or you would get into trouble?—No. Did you then tell the Inspector to "go to"—No.

Did he then turn to Chan and say, "If you won't show me your license give me your name and address?"—No. If the Inspector had asked for it, it would have averted all this trouble.

In reply to Mr. Lindsell, witness said he noticed that the other car, which was travelling in the controlled area, was being driven by a European Police Inspector.

Referring to the time when they stopped at Repulse Bay, Mr. Lind-

21 YEARS AGO.

EXTRACTS FROM
"TELEGRAPH" FILES.

The following items are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for the week ended July 14th, 1906.

The rate of the dollar on demand was 2s. 1 7/16d.

Fire broke out in the No. 2 hold of the C.N.C. steamer Taming.

His Imperial Highness Prince Tsai Tsch arrived here and was received at Government House by Sir Matthew Nathan and was entertained at a luncheon.

H.M.S. *Alacrity* and the a.s. *Chinkiang* collided near Shanghai.

Mr. Samuel Wilfey was appointed the first judge of the American District Court in China, at Shanghai.

The P. and O. launch pier between Douglas and Blake Piers was opened for traffic.

The Metropole Hotel, in Shaokwan Road, was put up for sale and was knocked down to Mr. Ley Sing-kiu for \$26,000.

Mr. J. C. Gow presented a cup to the H.K. Volunteer Reserve Association for a rifle shooting competition.

In the monthly competition for the Captain's Cup at Happy Valley, the following were among the golfers who competed: Dr. G. M. Harston, Messrs. P. Tester, F. C. Hall, and C. E. H. Beavis.

Police Sergeants W. J. Kerr and J. W. Lander were appointed examiners of weights and measures in the New Territories.

An extraordinary meeting of the H.K. High-Level Tramway Company was held at which special resolutions were approved in connexion with the sale of the undertaking to the Peak Tramways, Limited.

There was a piratical outrage on the West River. The s.s. *Sainam* was held up near Samshui and the Rev. Dr. R. J. J. MacDonald, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, was shot dead. Capt. Joslin of the s.s. *Sainam* was badly wounded, and Chief Engineer Seggie was rescued behind the boilers badly burned.

The Alfred Holt steamer *Teucer* arrived in Hongkong on her maiden trip to the Far East.

HOW MUCH DO YOU
KNOW?

TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*.

Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 12 of this issue.

- 1.—What is the Patimoldika?
- 2.—Why is the "Black Maria" so called?
- 3.—Who declared on his deathbed, "Alas, my country!"
- 4.—What is a "sundowner"?
- 5.—Where can one find five streets, giving name and complete title of a notorious nobleman?
- 6.—Who was the Harbinger of Blacksmith?
- 7.—What is the origin of the word "hazard"?
- 8.—Who founded St. Bartholomew's Hospital?
- 9.—Who invented the sewing machine?
- 10.—Where is there a street commemoration tablet to a Jockey?
- 11.—What is the origin of the phrase "Merry Andrew"?
- 12.—Which London church has a griffin for a vase?
- 13.—Which country has an open hand for its emblem?
- 14.—Whose motto was "Sweetness and light"?
- 15.—What is a logriner?

A Dutch gypsy and his wife who found and returned a \$4,000 string of pearls recently, were asked by the insurance company to name their own reward. Their choice was a horse, a new wagon, and a new scissors-grinding machine.

sell asked witness whether he thought that there was a danger of the car running backwards if Chan had taken his foot off the brake, and witness replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Lindsell: According to your own statement, Chan was "about to put his gear in reverse." Can you say why Chan should be about to do that when the car would have run backwards of its own accord?—He was driving the car himself.

You must admit at any rate that if the car would have run backwards of its own accord there was no need to engage reverse gear.—In my opinion, sometimes it is necessary.

The case is proceeding.

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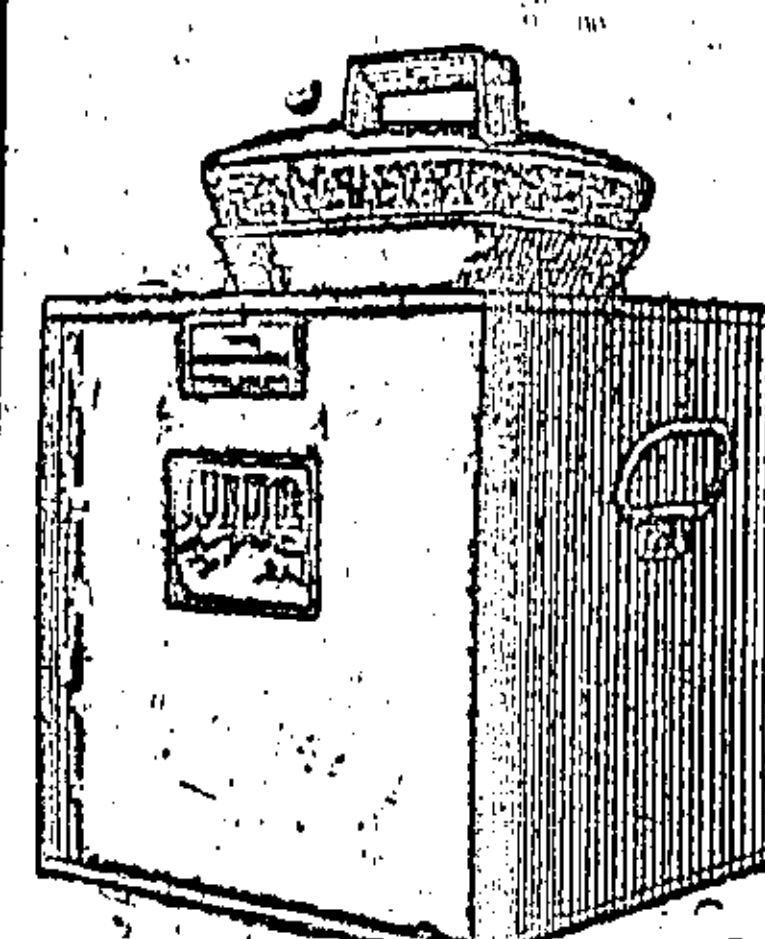
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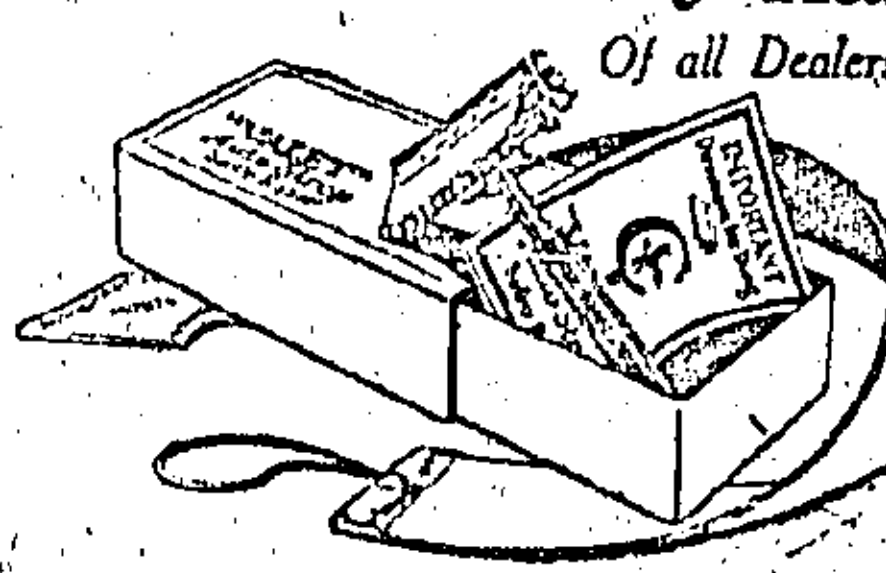


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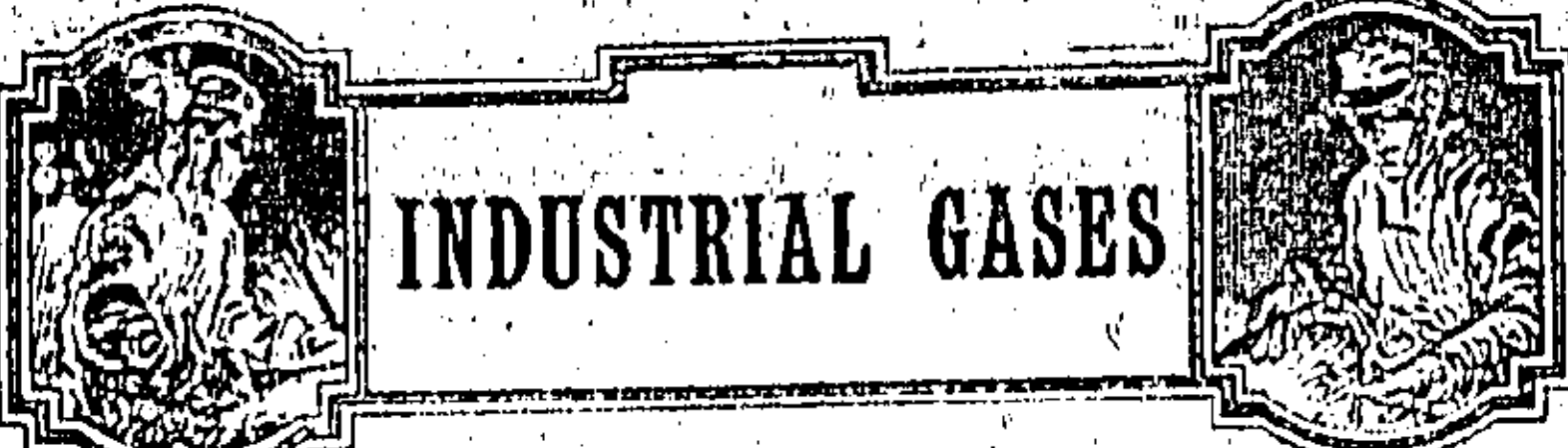
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BRITISH COLONY MUDDLE.

MR AMERY'S ACTION IN GUIANA.

As a sequel to the remarkable report of the British Guiana Commission regarding the administration of that Colony—the only British possession on the mainland of South America—the Colonial Secretary, Mr. L. S. Amery, has requested the Governor, Sir C. H. Rodwell, to appoint a local commission with the following terms of reference:

"To advise upon the steps which should be taken to confer power upon the Governor to carry into effect measures which he and the Secretary of State consider essential for the well-being of the Colony, whether by an alteration in the relative powers and in the composition of the Court of Policy and the Combined Court or by the substitution of a new Legislative Council in which the Crown would possess powers of effective control over financial as well as other matters; and generally upon any other improvements such as those suggested by the British Guiana Commission, which might be effected in the Constitution."

In his despatch Mr. Amery states:

"The first and most pressing of the grounds on which the Commission recommend this change in the Constitution is the financial situation.

Unsound Finance.

"The financial position is ascribed by the Commission largely to a financial system which they describe and condemn as fundamentally unsound. They state that 'hand-to-mouth finance and haphazard and ill-considered taxation are the inevitable outcome of a system under which the responsibility for the finance rests with a Government who cannot enforce their policy and the financial power with the elected members who have no real responsibility.

In regard to political conditions and their effect upon the development and reputation of the Colony, Mr. Amery states:

"Their leading features, according to the Commission, are extensive malpractices at elections, numerous and well-founded petitions against the elected candidates, the virtual exclusion from public life of a large proportion of those best qualified to enter it, and relations between the Executive and the elected members 'not tending to inspire respect or promote efficiency and highly detrimental to morale.'"

"In my deliberate judgment, in that of the Commission, and of financial and of business circles, a sustained and successful policy of development is impossible under the present system."

INDIA'S MUDDLED ELECTORS.

CREDULITY AND IGNORANCE.

The elections in India have brought so many parties into the field that the unsophisticated Indian elector may well be puzzled how to vote.

A description given in 1924 by the Government of Bihar and Orissa of the perplexity of the voters in that province when confronted with the task of selecting legislators throws a flood of light on the question. Political meetings, it was stated, were almost unknown, some candidates naively expressing a fear that such gatherings would be attended only by their opponents and not by their own party.

The presiding officers in every district reported that large sections of the voters did not know the name of the candidate for whom they voted, but had only been told the colour of his box. Many of the "free and independent" after entering the polling booth, incontinently threw away their voting papers, declaring that they had come through fear of a fine, and now would not vote for anybody.

The fact that in some rural areas the poll exceeded 80 per cent. of the names on the roll was due to the belief that a Government order had been given that electors must vote. Villagers, accordingly, marched to the poll escorted by chakildars (village watchmen).

The amazing credulity and ignorance of the unfortunate people, exploited as it was by the anti-Government party, led to grotesque results. The members of this party had conjured with Mr. Gandhi's name in Bihar and Orissa to such an extent that voters were convinced that the Mahatma was a candidate for their constituency and left the poll in disgust when they found out their mistake.

The Svarajists, moreover, announced that if they were returned they would inaugurate a millennium, in which there would be no rent to pay and no taxes.—J. E. Woolcott.

TREES AND HOUSES BLOWN AWAY.

CYCLONE'S TRAIL OF DEATH.

Originating in Holland, a cyclone, whose calamitous results are almost without precedent in Europe, last month swept across the Dutch-German frontier.

From Holland a death-roll of 25 is reported. Hundreds of people were injured. Damage to property is assessed at 25 million florins.

Though the whirling force was partly expended ere it crossed the frontier, at least one German town, Lingen, was devastated and two residents killed.

Hundreds of trees were uprooted and fruit crops ruined.

Waters of the River Ems rose in a column as the cyclone passed, and flooded a wide countryside.

At one point the tornado lifted a train of goods wagons from the railway lines; in one town a motor was carried 100 yards and flung through a shop window.

Breaking first over the Dutch town of Almelo, the cyclone travelled due east, on a front of 500 or 600 yards, at a terrific speed.

First it swept through the industrial town of Nede.

A textile factory collapsed, and several workers were buried alive amidst the ruins.

Further eastwards, in the open countryside, scores of farmhouses were devastated.

One hamlet, Esch, composed of 18 small homesteads, is described as having "practically disappeared from the face of the earth."

"Violet Curtain"—Then Ruin.

One eye-witness of the cyclone's opening phase in Holland thus described it:

"The catastrophe began at 5 o'clock. Very quickly a curtain of deep violet, flashed with yellow, seemed as if drawn over the heavens. Then almost instantaneously a mighty wind arose. I found myself in the midst of a tornado. The noise was terrifying.

Through the roar of the cyclone I could hear screams for help. Roofs were lifted from houses and tossed about like leaves. Large trees were uprooted and thrown into the air."

In the German town of Lingen hundreds of houses collapsed, or were unroofed, and the whole district is described as resembling a battlefield.

PEER'S CHATEAU ROBBED.

RAID ON LORD ABERCONWAY'S RIVIERA HOUSE.

Lord Aberconway's house, the Chateau de la Garoupe at Antibes, was broken into recently by thieves, who stole various objects of art, including pictures and tapestries.

Lord Aberconway was absent from the chateau, but is returning to-day, when it will be possible to say what exactly has been stolen.

The robbers seem to have worked undisturbed in the salon for some time.

They cut out of its frame the painting "View of Bodnant" by Robert Fowler, and took two canvases by primitives believed to be of great value.

They also secured a fire piece of tapestry measuring 10ft. by 6ft.—Central News.

Lord Aberconway, who is 77, and the first baron, owns large estates in North Wales, and has a country house at Bodnant, the subject of the stolen picture. He is a well-known steel, shipping and colliery magnate.

As the cyclone approached the town the people who saw it coming fled in panic through the streets.

Those who could not get under cover in time were pressed against the houses by the force of the wind, and many of them injured by the slates that hurtled through the air.

An eye-witness at Lingen thus described the cyclone and the confusion it brought.

"Away in the S.W. I saw what looked like a column of cloud. It had a craterlike formation, and was travelling towards the town with a noise like thunder.

"In the first moments I thought it was a thunderstorm or a fire, but then I was terrified by the realization that it was a cyclone.

"From the shelter of a doorway I saw three small houses on the roadside leading from the town tossed upwards as if they were toys."

Miles of roads on both sides of the German-Dutch frontier were blocked with the felled or uprooted trees that mark the cyclone's destructive pathway.

HOLLYWOOD FOR ENGLAND.

GREAT FILM HOME AT WEMBLEY.

The Palace of Engineering, which was the largest building in the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, has been acquired by British Incorporated Pictures, Limited, who are to convert it into what, it is claimed, will be the largest film studio in the world.

In addition, the company have purchased half the ornamental lake, the colonnade and adjoining gardens, the north entrance building, the old Exhibition Bank building, and half the main drive known as Kingsway, which are to be used for outdoor film scenes.

This new British film-producing centre covers an area of 35 acres and was bought from the original purchasers of the Exhibition for £147,500.

Behind this great enterprise, which will provide film producers with much-needed accommodation, is Mr. Rupert Mason, a Lancashire cotton manufacturer, who has given the principal financial support. It is expected that film production will begin within six months.

In addition to the film studios part of the building will be used for workshops for the film carpenters, scene-makers, plasterers, and other requirements of a film-making industry.

There are also to be dressing rooms, rest rooms, club rooms, libraries, and private restaurants, and everything that is necessary for the film-making community.

Mr. Ralph J. Pugh, the managing director of British Incorporated Pictures, Limited, told a newspaper reporter yesterday that after expert survey the company had come to the conclusion that the Palace of Engineering was the best building for film production in Britain.

One two-three-hip. One two-three-kick. Right foot forward, turn on the balls of both feet and start again. These, or the most intricate of dance steps, may be read like a music score from the system of "dansographie," a system invented by a Parisian dancing master. He "writes" his dances in strange markings, and believes the plan will become a universal language of the dance.

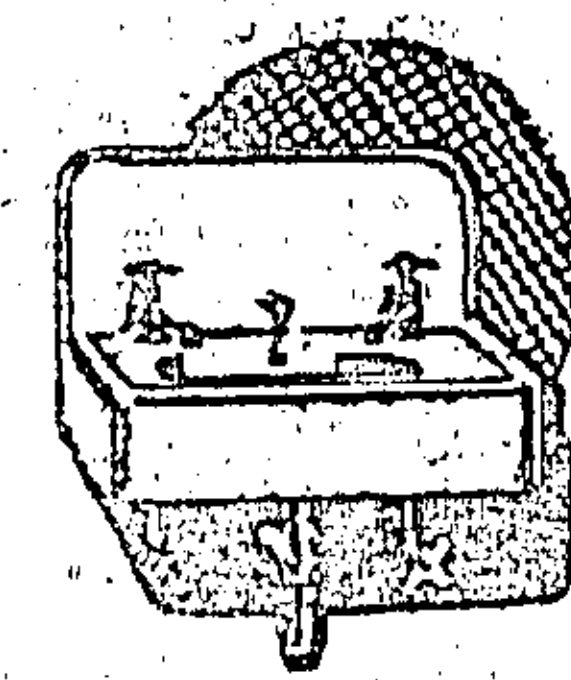


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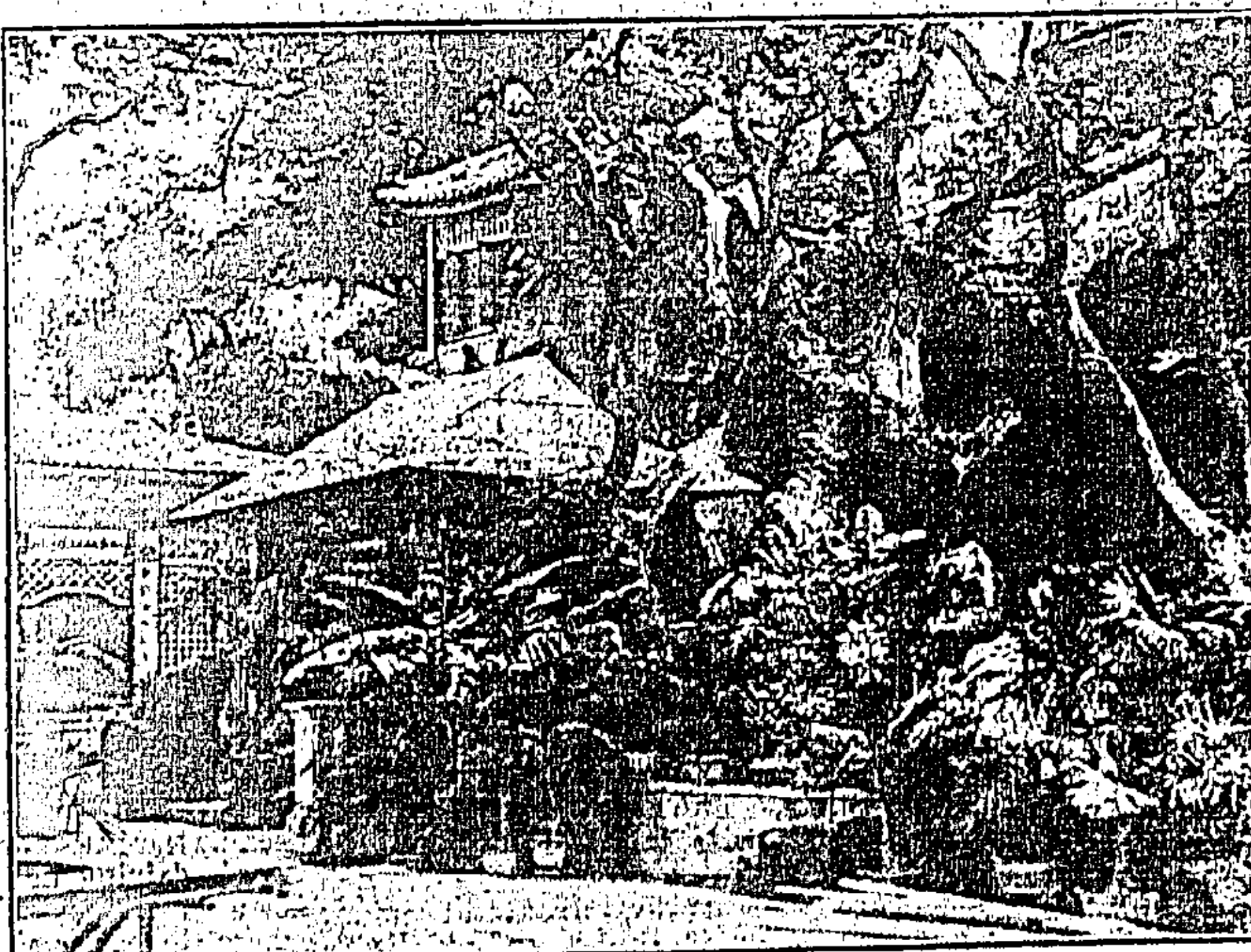
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July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 24	O'brg-S'mptn Aug. 30
Aug. 2	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 3	O'brg-S'mptn Sept. 9
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 6	P'mth-O'brg Sept. 12
Aug. 16	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C'brg-S'mptn Sept. 23
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 21	C'brg-S'mptn Sept. 27
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 1	C'brg-S'mptn Oct. 7
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 5	C'brg-S'mptn Oct. 11
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	C'brg-S'mptn Oct. 21
Sept. 21	Seattle	Mauretania	Oct. 22	C'brg-S'mptn Oct. 28
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	C'brg-S'mptn Nov. 4
Oct. 5	Seattle	Berengaria	Nov. 2	C'brg-S'mptn Nov. 8

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PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Wednesday, Aug. 10th
PRESIDENT TAFT ... Wednesday, Aug. 24th
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, Sept. 7th
PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, Sept. 21st
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PRESIDENT ADAMS ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT GARFIELD ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HARRISON ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th 8.00 a.m.
THEREAFTER FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS ON TUESDAYS.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT HAYES ... July 19th, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... July 19th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT MADISON ... July 25th, 6.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT POLK ... Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
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SHANGHAI Yusang Thurs. 21st July at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI Chaksang Fri. 22nd July at 10 a.m.
OSAKA Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe Fooksang Satur. 23 July at 7 a.m.
TIENSIN Cheongshing Satur. 23rd July at 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Kwaisang Sun. 24th July at 10 a.m.
TSINGTAU Swatow & S'hai Hangsang Wed. 27th July at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta Laisang Thurs. 28th July at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN Hingsang Satur. 30th July at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG Mingsang Sun. 31st July at 8 a.m.
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TIENSIN CONCESSION.

THE DANGERS OF CHINESE CONTROL.

Much satisfaction was caused at Tientsin by the appointment of British Commissioners to confer with Chinese Commissioners on the terms for the future control of the British Concession. After much discussion an agreement was initiated by the Commissioners in April. Since then negotiations respecting it have been in progress between the British authorities and the Walchiaopu [the Foreign Office at Peking], and information about the outcome is eagerly awaited at Tientsin.

Mr. Locker-Lampson is reported to have stated in the House of Commons that the considerable fall in municipal bonds must be attributed to the uncertainty of the Chinese political situation. It would be correct to say that the effect on a British Concession of Chinese political disturbance is precisely the opposite. Political uncertainties in this country do not depreciate either securities or property values in the foreign Concessions but enhance them.

In the circumstances it must be so. The greater the disturbances outside the Concessions, in areas under Chinese rule, the more precious become the stability and safety of the Concessions ruled by foreigners, and all that is in them. The insecurity in the past few years outside the Concessions has had the effect of making every Chinese desire to invest in land under foreign control, to build a house there, and lodge his money there, either in a foreign bank or in debentures or in foreign-controlled limited liability companies registered at Hongkong or elsewhere outside China. At some of the general meetings of such companies the majority of shareholders present are Chinese, though the proceedings are conducted in English, and many of the Chinese cannot understand a word of it. They look on in silence, and only inquire at the end of the meeting, from some amiable-looking Chinese-speaking Englishman, when the dividend warrants are to be posted.

In the British Municipal Area at Tientsin, 440 acres out of a total area of 992 acres are held by Chinese. There are thousands of acres immediately outside the Concessions valued at less than half the price, but the Concessions are safer; they present prospects of development; they are assessed to taxation on fixed principles, and outside the Concession boundaries this is not the case. During the civil war around Tientsin in the early part of 1926, when the Kuomintang and the Chihli forces contested the possession of Tientsin City, certain plots of land in the British Concession changed hands two or three times in three months, prices rising by as much as 50 per cent. It was at this time that Dr. Wellington Koo bought a valuable plot of land in the heart of the British Municipal Area and built himself an expensive house there, which he has not yet occupied. The time for occupation may be drawing near, but in the last few months the property has lost half its money value and may lose all its political security.

It is not expected that under Chinese control any return of confidence can take place which will restore the former values.

Assessments for municipal taxation being based on land values and municipal credit being based on taxable capacity, municipal credit must shrink and remain shrunken.

No Mean Achievement.

The finances of this small area of fewer than 1,000 acres known as the British Concession of Tientsin are a small matter as far as figures go. The capital value of its revenue-earning establishments, such as electricity and water supply, does not exceed Taels 5,000,000 (£666,666), and the total municipal debenture issue is Taels 2,571,040 (£322,805). The municipal councillors, however, know what Hongkong and Shanghai have grown from, and most of them have with their own eyes, seen Tientsin transformed from little more than a village into a large and prosperous city within the last 25 years—*cujus magna pars fuerit*. On such information as they have concerning the outcome of the negotiations they now conceive the municipality to be threatened with destruction of credit, permanent depreciation of values and abrupt stoppage of growth. This in itself would be a calamity to those who have worked for many years thinking they were establishing here an outpost of British trade. It is no mean thing that they have accomplished. They have built a beautiful city out of an apparently hopeless and abandoned swamp, and they have done it without Government subsidies or grants; and their work has prospered more than that of neighbouring foreign Concessions which have been assisted financially by their home Governments. The British Concession is, and always has been, the leading Concession at Tientsin, the home of the principal banks and business houses, foreign and Chinese, the centre of the shipping trade, the most valued residential area, while Tientsin as a Chinese port is second only to Shanghai, and its trade is equal to a quarter of that of Shanghai. Never until the last month or two has there been a tone of despondency or a disposition to give up the struggle and go home. The despondency is not due to Chinese antagonism (for the friendliest relations prevail) or to anything that the Chinese have done, but to the feeling that the ground is being cut from under their feet by the action of the British Government in pursuit of its policy towards China.

A Progressive Area.

The value and importance of Tientsin are not known at home. The port has come little into prominence in China's troubles for it has escaped many of them. The British Concession of Tientsin is the largest and in many ways the most progressive British municipality in this country, probably in all ways. Its 992 acres compare with 72 acres at Canton (Shameen) and 115 at Hankow, while the whole area of foreign residence at Tientsin—i.e., of the foreign Concessions and ex-Concessions—is 3,476 acres, compared with 5,584 acres of the International Settlement of Shanghai and 2,483 acres of the French Concession at Shanghai.

The British Municipality of Tientsin has provided itself out of its own resources with all the necessities of a modern city—a municipal hall, an electric power station which supplies adjacent areas as well as its own, water

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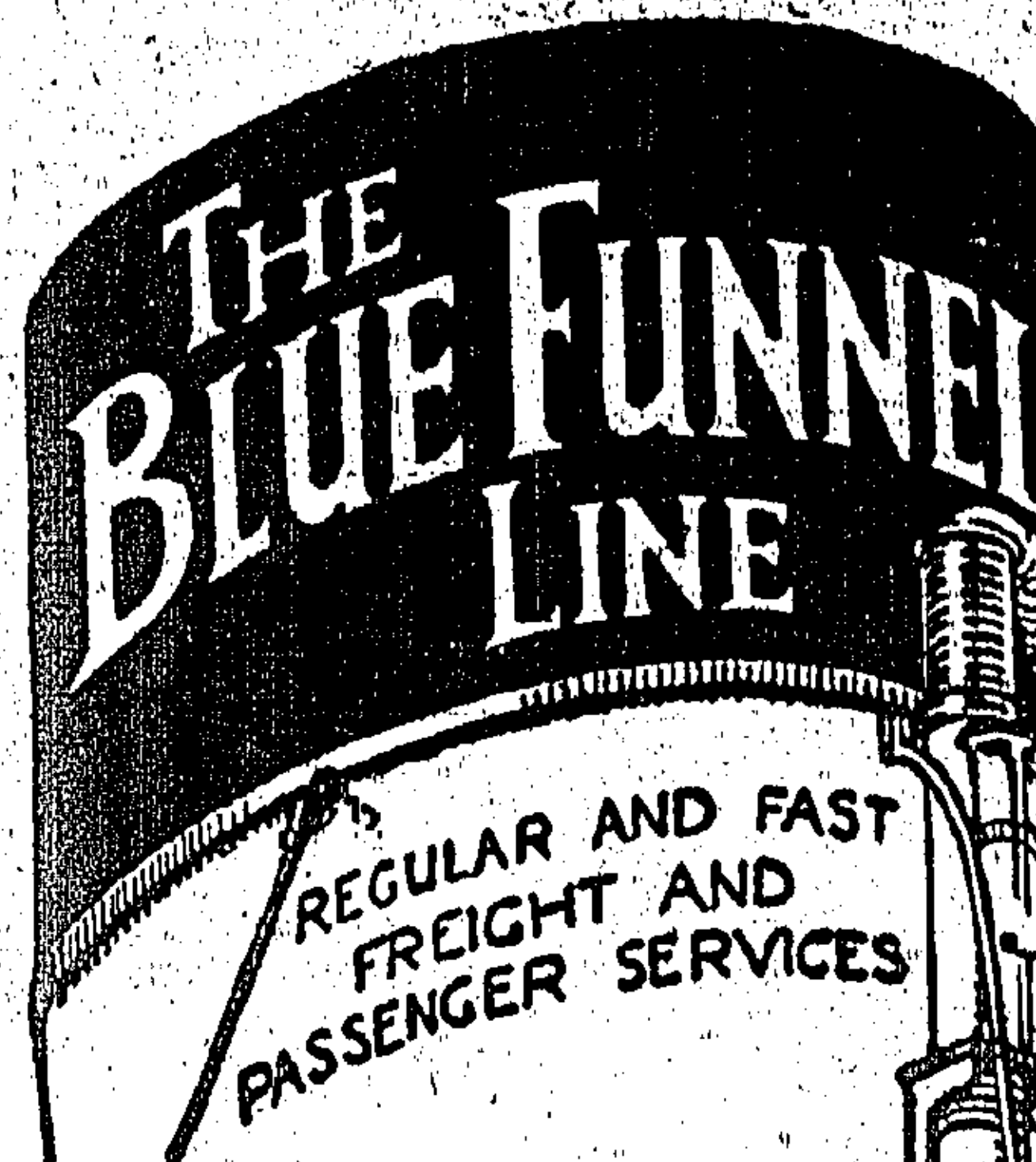
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works, artesian wells, modern drains, bridges, schools, clubs, recreation grounds, racecourses, and roads which are described by experts as the finest not only in China but in the Far East; and this has been done on an area largely artificial, raised by imported soil above the natural level of marsh and swamp, to an average height in some places of 8 ft. or 10 ft. The neighbouring ex-German Concession under Chinese control depends chiefly on the British Municipality for its electric light and water supply, attends in the most perfunctory way to its ex-German roads, and uses as its municipal offices the old Chinese University built by the Viceroy, Li Hung-chang, the bricks of which are beginning to fall as under and are never replaced. The contrast between the area under British control and the ex-German area under Chinese control is now a by-word; and when amalgamation of the two areas is spoken of, it is apt to make the residents of the British area shudder. For the incongruity of externals is but a sign of the contrast in municipal ethics, in principles of finance, and in regard for municipal ideals.

A Retrograde Step.

Whatever good qualities the Chinese have, capacity for municipal administration is not one of them, and those who have laboured for the development of the British Municipality here dread the prospect of its being crippled by subjection to Chinese control. The loss so far sustained has been borne without an audible murmur. It would, in fact, be borne with positive cheerfulness if there were a reasonable prospect that the drawbacks would be set off by better trade or increased cordiality of relations between themselves and the Chinese. It would be difficult to find any business man to-day who believes that that will be the case. If the Hankow regulations are to be regarded as a basis for Tientsin, it is feared that the future will be one of contention, delay, antagonism, and obstruction. The Chinese Special Areas will not be raised to the level of the British Concession, but the Concession will be dragged down to (Continued on Page 11.)



LONDON SERVICE

"PATROCLUS" 27th July. Marseilles, London, R'dam & Glasgow
"MAOHAON" 9th Aug. Marseilles, London, R'dam & H'burg.
"ANTENOR" 24th Aug. Marseilles, London, R'dam & Glasgow
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"TYNDAREUS" 23rd July ... Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"PROTESILAUS" 13th Aug. ... Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE

"HELENUS" 3rd July ... New York, Boston & Baltimore
"MENTOR" 26th Aug. ... New York, Boston & Baltimore

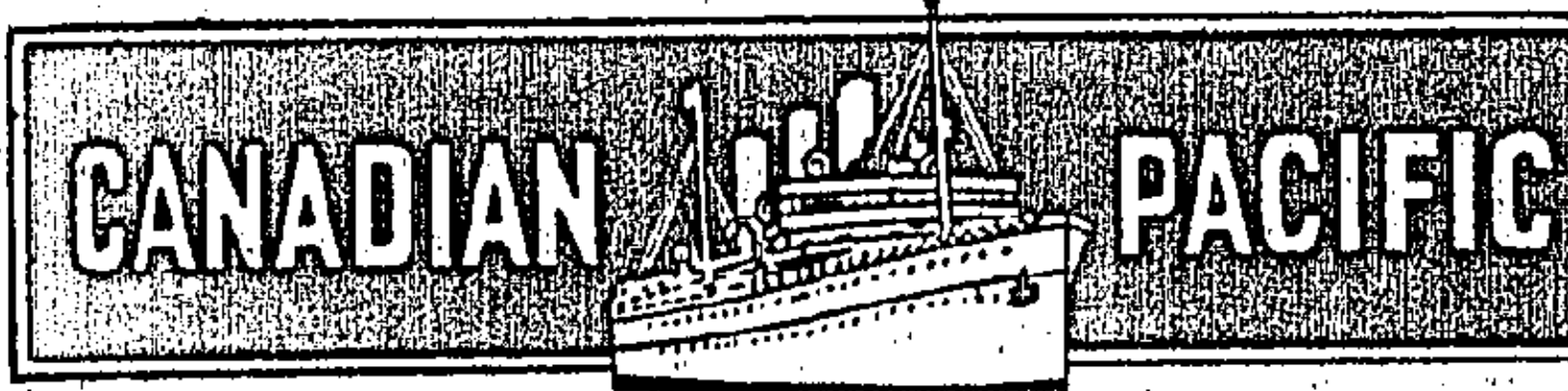
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EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 4	Nov. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 25	Dec. 4
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 22

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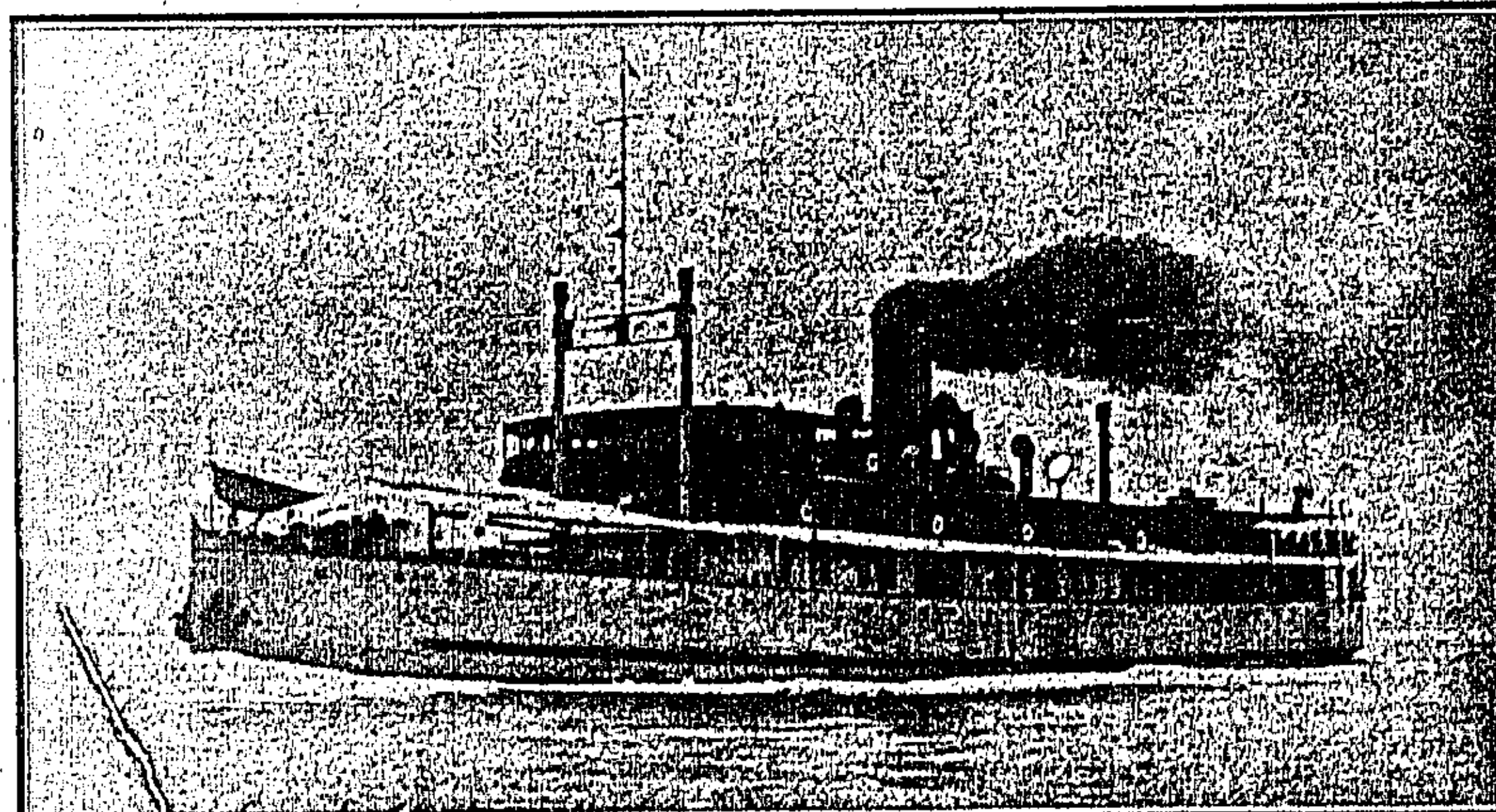
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TANDA	6,956	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
MOREA	10,953	19th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
NAGPORE	5,283	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
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THE VOLUNTEERS.**ORDERS FOR THE COMING WEEK.**

No. 285.—Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps.

Orders by Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Bird, D.S.O., Administrative Commandant.

Hongkong, July 15, 1927.

1. Recruits Parade.

Reference Corps Order No. 1. of last week all Recruits except those of the Portuguese Company who have not passed Musketry Tests Nos. 1 to 4 will parade for Musketry instruction at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 18th July.

Dress: Muff. For details of Portuguese Recruits see Order No. 10 below.

2. Casuals Part 1.

Sunday, 17th July, 1927.—The Peak Range is allotted to the Artillery and Armoured Car Companies for firing of Casuals in Part 1 Table T. Range Officers: Captain W. Brackenridge, M.C. and 2/Lieut. T. A. Martin.

Sunday, 24th July, 1927.—The Peak Range is allotted to the Mounted Infantry and Scottish Companies for firing of Casuals in Part 1 Table T. Range Officers: Lieut. K. S. Morrison and 2/Lieut. H. C. Macnamara.

Dress for the above parades: Uniform, optional, but pouches, belt, braces and frog must be worn.

Rifles and bayonets will be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday and Saturday.

3. Allotment of Ranges.

The Miniature Range and Kennedy Road Range are allotted to Units during next week as follows:-

Armoured Car Company, both ranges, Monday.

Infantry Company, both ranges, Tuesday.

Artillery and Engineer Companies, both ranges, Wednesday.

Scottish Company and No. 4 Platoon, both ranges, Thursday.

Portuguese Company, both ranges, Friday.

4. Engineer Company.

The Engineer Company—all Sections will parade at Kennedy Road Range with rifles, at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, 20th July in order to fire Item No. 4 of Standard Test.

Test Cards are now being issued by C.S.M.T.W. Carr.

Spoon Shoot on Miniature Range on Wednesday, 27th July, at 5.30 p.m.

5. Mounted Infantry Company.

All ranks will parade at Stables on Thursday, 21st July, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Muff.

In future members will only ride their own ponies on parades.

6. Armoured Car Company.

Monday, 18th July. Parade at 5.30 p.m. for passing of Standard Tests.

All those who have passed on Miniature Range to draw their own rifles and be ready to proceed to Kennedy Road at 5.30 p.m. These parades apply to all ranks of all Sections.

Thursday, 21st July. N.C.O's. only for Gun and Drill instruction at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Muff.

Part 1 Musketry. Sunday, 17th July.

Peak Range, 9 a.m. All members who have not yet fired Part 1 must take this final opportunity of completing one of the essential parades for efficiency.

Motor Cycle Section will parade at Corps Headquarters on Monday, 18th July at 5.30 p.m. for Machine Gun instruction under 2/Lieut. J. E. Hancock.

7. Infantry Company.

On Fridays, 22nd and 29th July at 5.30 p.m. All N.C.O's. and other ranks as detailed by O.C. Company will parade at Corps Headquarters for a special N.C.O's. Course of Training in Vickers Gun.

8. Scottish Company.

Special Machine Gun Class as all ready detailed in previous orders will assemble at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, 18th July.

Kennedy Road Range and the Miniature Range are allotted to the above company every Thursday from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Musketry Part 1. Last opportunity of firing the above is on Sunday, 24th July at 9 a.m. on the Peak Range.

9. No. 4 Platoon.

All ranks will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Monday, 18th and Thursday, 21st July for Musketry instruction. Dress: Muff.

10. Portuguese Company.

Friday, 15th July at 5.30 p.m. All Recruits who have not passed Tests 1 to 4, parade at 5.30 p.m. at Corps Headquarters.

Trained men who have failed Part 1 are requested to parade on Friday for further Musketry instruction.

11. Rifle and Bayonets.

These members of the Corps now in possession of Rifles and bayonets must return them to Volunteer Store immediately for inspection by the Armourer.

12. Strength.

The following is taken on the strength and posted to the Armoured Car Company (Motor Cycle Section), as from 11. 7. 27.

No. 1202 Pte. J. Kindness.

13. Exemption.

No. 458 C.S.M. R.H.G. Charles Mounted Infantry Company is granted 6 months' exemption from Military Duties, from 6. 7. 27 to 5. 1. 28.

14. Resignation.

No. 606 Pte. A. Macfarlane, No. 7. Platoon, is permitted to resign from the Corps and is struck off the strength, as from 30. 6. 27.

15. Fined and Dismissed.

The undermentioned members have been fined and dismissed from the Corps, as from 15th July 1927 for failure to complete requirements of efficiency during the 1926-1927 Training Season under the Volunteer Ordinance No. 2 of 1920, Part III Section 13A.

Engineer Company.—No. 816 Spr. R. S. Paterson, No. 765 Spr. A. L. Quarrell, No. 472 Spr. H. H. Rose.

Mounted Infantry Company.—No. 985 Pte. D. S. Hill, No. 989 Pte. H. M. Pinkett, No. 781 Pte. J. E. Jenkins.

Armoured Car Company.—No. 941 Pte. H. C. Hunt, No. 848 Pte. R. W. Jenkinson, No. 802 Pte. C. E. L. Grist, No. 1015 Pte. W. Jenner, No. 1030 Pte. R. Y. Frost.

No. 1 Platoon.—No. 810 Pte. W. M. Cox.

No. 2 Platoon.—No. 768 Pte. F. C. Clome, No. 771 Pte. R. A. Cooper.

No. 6 Platoon.—No. 620 Pte. J. Ganser.

No. 8 Platoon.—No. 901 Pte. G. R. Murray.

R. A. Wolfe-Murray, Major, Adjutant, H. K. V. D. Corps. Notices.

1. Scottish Company Meeting.—A meeting of the Company will be held in the Lecture Room at Volunteer Headquarters on Thursday, 21st July at 5.30 p.m. to discuss various matters in connection with the activities of the Company. All members are requested to attend.

2. Portuguese Company Meeting.—A meeting of the Portuguese Company will be held at the Club Lusitano on Wednesday, 20th July at 5.30 p.m. All members of the Company are requested to attend.

TIENTSIN CONCESSION.

(Continued from Page 10.)

the level of the Special Areas. Hitherto there has been cordial co-operation between the police, the health departments, and other municipal services of the respective areas. In times of civil war the foreign Concessions have been a safe haven for all orderly persons and a complete barrier against armed Chinese soldiers, whether victors or vanquished—and no one can say which of the two is more deadly to a peaceful civil population. With the Chinese in control these "privileges" are expected to disappear. No Chinese official and no Chinese civilian will stand up against a militarist and forbid his troops to pass. When the Chinese begin to regard the Concession as their own, collisions will be inevitable.

But the real collision that is in prospect extends beyond the sphere of civil war; it is the collision of ideals, morals, and civic standards. The British Concession at present is honest and clean. Its finance is sound, its accounts square and open to the world, and its servants upright. The area harbours no brothel, no gaming house, nor even, perhaps, a pawnshop. In large Chinese cities the licensed brothel quarter comprises the brightest and most pretentious buildings, the largest hotels are conducted as brothels, and prostitutes are paraded in the dining-room after dinner at the request of any guest; the gaming houses are numerous, and the "squeeze" levied on them by the police does much to counteract the non-payment of police salaries. The pawnshops are often palatial, while the public streets are quagmires of filth. So far each area has been content to cultivate its own ideals. There can be no amalgamation without intense friction.

So far as the terms of the agreement are known at Tientsin, and as they have been rather vaguely indicated by Sir Austen Chamberlain in his statement in Parliament on May 2, it is thought that the protection of the bondholders is secured by the trust deed mentioned, but the practical working of that part of the agreement dealing with municipal administration is considered impossible in the existing situation. Given Chinese good will, the agreement would receive the loyal support of the British, but after the experience of Hankow the gravest misgivings are felt in respect to any drastic modification of the status of the British Concession, such as the transfer of control to Chinese of unknown propensities and possibly bitterly hostile to the British. Postponement of the coming into force of the agreement is deemed essential.—Times Correspondent.

activities of the Company. All members are requested to attend.

2. Portuguese Company Meeting.—A meeting of the Portuguese Company will be held at the Club Lusitano on Wednesday, 20th July at 5.30 p.m. All members of the Company are requested to attend.

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Hakozaki Maru ... Saturday, 16th July.

Hakusan Maru ... Saturday, 30th July, at 11 a.m.

Kitano Maru ... Saturday, 13th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

Aki Maru ... Wednesday, 20th July, at 11 a.m.

Mishima Maru ... Wednesday, 24th Aug.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

Rangoon Maru ... Thursday, 28th July.

SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles Mexico & Panama.

Ginjo Maru ... Friday 15th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore, Capetown & Ports.

Kamakura Maru ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

Bengal Maru ... Thursday, 21st July.

Tatsuno Maru ... Wednesday, 10th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

Lyons Maru ... Friday, 8th Aug.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

Osaka Maru ... Saturday, 23rd July.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Mishima Maru ... Friday, 22nd July.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

Matsumoto Maru ... Tuesday, 19th July.

Toyohashi Maru ... Monday, 25th July.

Kamo Maru ... Saturday, 30th July.

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TWO COLLISIONS IN THE CHANNEL.

Four steamers were in collision and a fifth ran ashore during a heavy fog in the Channel in mail week.

Two vessels owned by Messrs. Alfred Holt and Company, the motor ship Eurymedon (6,224 tons) and the Troilus (7,000 tons) collided off Dungeness.

Eurymedon was struck on the starboard side and badly holed. Water began to pour into her. Troilus sustained very bad damage about the bows.

Both vessels made for Dover under their own steam, but owing to the amount of water in the Eurymedon's hold some difficulty was experienced in getting her into port.

Bows Damaged.

The other collision, off Folkestone, was between the Norwegian steamer San Jose (1,995 tons) and the Italian Sic Vos non Vobis (5,609 tons).

San Jose, with her bows damaged, was late reported making for London. The Italian steamer proceeded westward only slightly damaged.

The cargo steamer Rennes, jointly owned by the French State and Southern Railways, ran ashore with a tremendous crash in trying to avoid the east pier at Newhaven, and remained fast.

As the tide receded she was left high and dry, but steel chains and cables were used to prevent her slipping off until high tide, when she was safely towed into harbour little damaged. She is a practically new vessel, and was bringing a valuable cargo from Dieppe to Newhaven.

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POWERS STATE THEIR CASE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

A Measure of Consent.

London, July 14.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, the chief British delegate at the Geneva Naval Conference, at the plenary session this afternoon, stated that a large measure of general consent had been revealed, in the preliminary investigation during the last few days, of the possibility of agreeing on definite building programmes mutually limiting construction.

Mr. Bridgeman said he had originally asked for the plenary session because it seemed that the atmosphere was being vitiated by gross misrepresentation of the British case in certain quarters. He declared emphatically, however, that despite reports to the contrary the delegates had never lost respect for each other's opinions, or an earnest desire to bring them into harmony.

He added: "It is due to ourselves to say in public that we see no reason whatever to despair of finding a solution in the spirit of goodwill in which we have always sought it."

During the past three weeks, by trying to see each other's case, certain provisional recommendations had been produced by technical experts which were important, as indicating a valuable measure of agreement on destroyers and submarines, and on the classification of non-combatant vessels.

Capital Ship Limitation.

They had agreed also to discuss capital ships, and he thought a substantial step forward in limitation of that category was possible.

Regarding cruisers, on which little substantial progress had yet been made, he explained that one of the main features of the British proposals was the prevention of competition in offensive armament, by laying down definite maxima for individual ships in each separate category, both in tonnage and armament. These maximum figures were in no case higher than the figures now prevailing, and in many cases were considerably lower.

"Total tonnage," said Mr. Bridgeman, "is like pie. It may be very good, but it all depends on what is inside it. There is no other way of preventing competition in building except by agreement on the maximum size of each type, and mere fixation of total tonnage or ratios is perfectly useless unless it is accompanied by individual limits in every class."

Object of the Meeting.

It must be remembered that the object of the conference was to prepare the way on naval matters for a general agreement on disarmament by the League of Nations, which would comprise other countries besides the three now concerned. Without such limits no country can know with what force it has to compete, because one country can use its tonnage for building large ships which, if numerous, would have an aggressive character and so impose upon others the necessity of doing the same.

"If the British proposals are accepted, a definite reduction in the offensive power of every type of vessel would be established for the future. The initial cost of each capital ship would be reduced by one million pounds, and many thousands would be saved annually on the cost of maintenance; and same may be said in lesser degree of the smaller classes of ship."

Cruiser Tonnage and Guns.

Dealing specifically with cruisers, Mr. Bridgeman said the British delegates had offered to agree to the Washington ratio for capital ships being applied to cruisers carrying eight-inch guns, and had offered to refrain from laying down any new cruiser of this size until that ratio is reached, and afterwards to stop building any more of these large cruisers. In smaller cruisers, they had not disputed the claim of the United States to an equal number with the British, or of Japan to such number as were necessary for her defence. But they desired to limit their size, and their armament to six-inch guns, so that they may be defensive and not offensive weapons.

In reply to this, they were asked to accept a limit of total tonnage to which they had no intrinsic objection provided they knew how other countries were going to use their tonnage.

U.S. Suggestion Alarming.

They were, however, alarmed when at one time a figure of 25 large 10,000 ton cruisers with eight-inch guns was suggested as a possible requirement for Ameri-

ca, with the possibility of a further number of smaller cruisers with eight-inch guns. Britain desired to fix the lowest possible tonnage compatible with security, but as numbers and not size were important for her purposes, the greater the number of large cruisers which other countries required, the more difficult it was for Britain to reach a low total tonnage.

Large cruisers with eight-inch guns represent an enormous superiority over six-inch gun cruisers in offensive strength, a superiority of at least two and a half to one.

Such a proposal therefore put Britain in the position of accepting not parity, but definite inferiority in offensive power, unless the number of cruisers regarded as essential for protection of imperial communications was abandoned.

The proposal also admitted the possibility of a huge increase in the offensive strength of the fleets of the world over the strength which exists to-day.

A Strange Outcome.

It would be a strange outcome of a conference called for limitation. It is not parity with America that is troubling us. We have not raised any objection to that. Nor are we troubled by the proportion to which Japan would be entitled. It is our own security with which we are concerned, and our power in future to protect our sea communications against hostile raids, of whose disastrous effects we have had such bitter experience in the late war. If the British scheme is adopted, we three great nations shall have set an example to the world in arresting the increase in offensive strength of all ships, and making competition in shipbuilding impossible between us, and we shall have saved the taxpayers of all countries many millions of pounds in future."

Definite Programmes?

Mr. Bridgeman said if no further progress was possible, they would gladly consider other suggestions. A few days ago it was suggested they should investigate the possibility of agreeing on a definite building programme which could be embodied in a conference agreement. It would be a maximum programme for each country, and would be subject to limitation of the maximum individual tonnage. It would enable each to see exactly what was the most that the other could build, and the characteristics of different ships up to the time when revision of the Washington Treaty had to take place. It would be a form of limitation most closely resembling the scheme adopted at Washington, and it came near to the original British idea that they could agree on each other's needs if they were frankly stated.

He was glad to think that the preliminary investigation of the plan had revealed a large measure of general consent, and hoped that before the next meeting they would have found in it a solution of a difficult problem.

The Empire's Needs.

Lord Jellicoe, the New Zealand delegate pointed out that Britain's main lines of communication measured 80,000 miles, on which were an average of 9,500,000 tons of British merchant shipping.

The requirements of the Empire had been given as 70 cruisers for direct trade protection. Assuming 12 of these to be re-fitting or re-fuelling, there would be one cruiser to every 2,500 miles on the lines of communication. Such figures showed that the British Empire delegation would find it difficult to reduce the number, particularly when recent experience showed that the 114 cruisers possessed by Britain at the outbreak of war did not prevent the immense loss inflicted by a few enemy raiders.

Geneva, later. Admiral Jellicoe also spoke, and emphasised that Britain had found her 114 cruisers insufficient in war-time to protect her communications, so she was putting her requirements at the lowest possible figure in reducing the number to 70.

The conference adjourned after Mr. Gibson's statement.—*Reuter.*

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to to-day's questions: 1. The Buddhist "Bible." 2. After the giant negress, Maria Lee, of Boston, who frequently assisted the police.

3. Pitt. 4. An Australian tramp. 5. Off the Strand; George (St.) Villiers (St.), Duke (St.) of Buckingham (St.), 3. William Peverel (of Whitechurch). 7. From the fair of St. Audrey where cheap fancy was sold. 8. Rahero, jester to Henry I. 9. Elias Howe. 10. Cheltenham, the birthplace of Fred Archer. 11. Andrew Borde, the witty physician to Henry VIII. was so-called. 12. St. Lawrence, Jewry. 13. Ulster. 14. Matthew Arnold. 15. A bit and a bridge maker.

JAPAN'S POLICY IN CHINA.

PRONOUNCEMENT BY BARON TANAKA.

SPECIAL ZONE PRECAUTION.

Tokyo, July 8.

At the final session of the Eastern Conference yesterday, after Mr. Kimura, Director of the Bureau of Asiatic Affairs made a general report on the course of the conference, the Premier Baron Tanaka, gave instructions to the officials present regarding the general principles of Japan's policy towards China as follows:—

"It is the basis of Japan's policy towards China that Japan endeavours to secure the peace of the Orient and to realize the principle of co-existence between Japan and China. As regards ways and means of realizing this end, taking into consideration Japan's special position in the Far East we must draw a sharp line between the methods to be adopted towards Manchuria and Mongolia and those towards China Proper. Here I will enumerate the general principles of our policy in accordance with this basis:—

Restoration of Order.

1.—The stabilization of the political situation and restoration of order in China is an urgent need of the day, but we consider that to realize this it is the best way to leave the Chinese people to settle their affairs. Japan, therefore, should be impartial to any one party or faction in any civil war or in any political strife in that country fully respecting the will of the whole Chinese nation. Japan should strictly refrain from participating in union or disunion among various parties in China."

2.—We are firmly determined to endeavour, with wholehearted sympathy, to achieve gradually and reasonably the legitimate national aspirations due to the awakening of the moderate elements in China, and to co-operate with other foreign Powers to put them in force. At the same time, Japan, like other foreign Powers, has an ardent desire to see peaceful and economic development of China, and for this end the Powers' friendly co-operation is necessary besides endeavours on the part of the Chinese nation.

The Moderate Men.

3.—The foregoing object will be accomplished only by the establishment of a firm Central Government. But as it seems that it is not easy for China to establish such a Government very soon judging from the present situation, there is no other alternative for us but to keep touch with moderate men of power in various parts of China for the present and wait for gradual unification of the whole of China.

4.—It is not improbable that various local governments will be established, standing against each other under the influence of Northerners and Southerners, respectively. In that event the Japanese Government will of course take absolutely the same attitude towards such governments. And when the time is ripe for such local governments to establish a joint administration from a standpoint of international relations Japan, irrespective of the site of such a government, should, with other Powers, welcome it as a unified government and at the same time make her intention clear to assist its development.

Defence of Japanese Interests.

5.—During the period before the realization of a unified Government, it is without doubt that some lawless people taking advantage of political unrest, might disturb peace and order, thereby giving rise to international affairs. The Japanese Government desires that in such a case, such lawless people be suppressed and controlled and peace be maintained by the Chinese authorities concerned. In case there is a fear of the Japanese rights and interests in China being encroached upon or the lives and property of Japanese residents being endangered, it is inevitable for the Japanese Government to take self-defensive measures in order to protect them.

6.—It is necessary for Japan not only to endeavour to dispel the suspicions of those who start anti-Japanese movements owing to fabricated reports regarding the relations between China and Japan but to take adequate steps for the protection of the Japanese rights.

Manchuria and Mongolia.

7.—As regards Manchuria and Mongolia, especially the Three Eastern Provinces, as they have a very important bearing upon Japan from a point of view of her national defence and existence, Japan not only needs special communication to those regions, but feels responsible, as a friendly neighbour, to make the regions places of safe residence for both Chinese and foreigners by maintaining peace and developing the

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regions economically. To promote economic conditions in Manchuria and Mongolia in accordance with the open door and equality of opportunity, means the quickening of the peaceful development of those regions. As to the protection of our vested rights and the settlement of the pending problems, we should deal with the matters in accordance with the foregoing principle. As for the stabilization of the economic conditions of the Three Eastern Provinces, we consider it is best to leave the Provinces to do so by their own efforts, but if the people in the Provinces, respecting our special position in those districts, wish to devise measures for the stabilization of the economic conditions, the Japanese Government must support them appropriately.

Safety of Special Zone.

8.—If there is a fear that Japan's special rights and interests will be encroached upon in the event of the civil war spreading to Manchuria and Mongolia, Japan must protect them, from whatever directions the disturbance may spread, and take adequate steps in time so that the special zone may be maintained as a place of safety for both Chinese and foreigners.

To develop the northwest, a number of Hunanese have formed a co-operative society at Kalgan known as the Hunan People Colonization and Reclamation Co-operative Society. As indicated by its name, the object of the society is to invite emigrants from Hunan province for settlement and reclamation in the rich but undeveloped Northwest. The society is located at Paoan, Kalgan.

M. Andre Lefevre, a former French Deputy, who was Minister of War in the Millerand and Briand Cabinets in 1920, has begun an action before the courts at Paris against the Minister of War, claiming the payment of an indemnity of four million francs (£38,500) for his financial share in certain of his war inventions which were used by some of the allied Governments.

Before the war he was responsible for several inventions which were taken up by the Government.

Used by Allies.

In an interview, M. Lefevre, who abandoned politics before the General Election three years ago, said that among his inventions used by the Ministry of War that of a fuse, details of which the French Government communicated to the Allies.

Sixty millions of these fuses were made in the course of the war and used by the various allied armies. "When the war ended I claimed royalties from the allied Governments, who used my invention," said M. Lefevre. "The Belgian Government paid what was due to me, but the others failed to do so. Becoming Minister of War in 1920, I let the matter drop for the time being. "When I came out of office I repeated my demand through diplomatic channels, and an arrangement appeared to be possible, when a change of Government upset the negotiations."